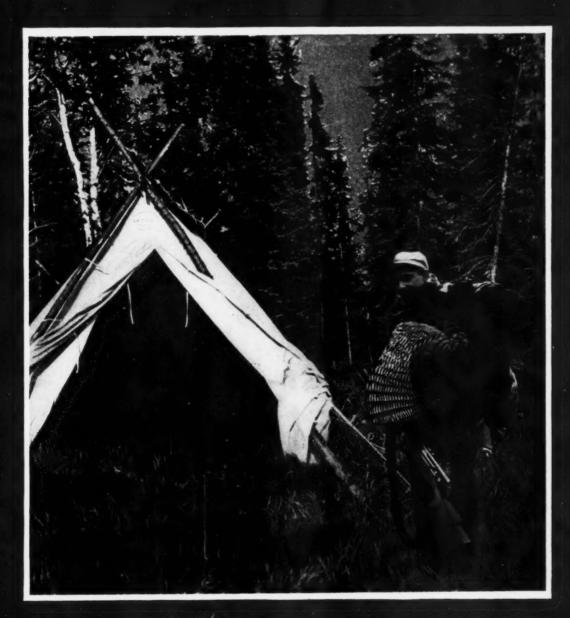
AMERICAN RIFIEMAN



Published By
The National Rifle Association of America
Incorporated 1871

VILLER, 1931

25 CEAS 59

A CRIMINAL that STOPPER STOPS 'em/



Hole at left made in automobile body by Peters .38 S & W Special High Valuety Metal Point Bullet. One at right by regular lead bullet.



Both bullets penetrated first board



Both bullets passed through second board, but lead bullet has already



Lead bullet lodged in third board-but Metal Point one kept on going



Fourth board was also penetrated by new bullet. Hole is still clean!



Metal Point Bullet almost went through fifth board, penetrating twice as





Here are the two bullets after the test. Note how new bullet has retained

Actual tests of penetration powers of New PETERS .38 S&W Special Metal Point High Velocity • • •

There has been an ever-increasing need among Police Forces for a pistol cartridge with enough penetrating power to get a criminal inside a speeding automobile. Now it has been developed—the new Peters .38 S & W Special High Velocity Cartridge with Metal Point Bullet.

Actual tests show the penetration power of this new bullet in comparison with the ordinary lead bullet of the same caliber. Both types of bullets were fired through the metal body and rear cushion of an automobile without striking springs in the cushion, and allowed to penetrate as many 13/16 inch yellow pine boards as possible, spaced 1½ inches apart at right angles to the trajectories of the bullets.

The photographs reproduced here give the results. The lead bullet, after passing through the car body, penetrated two boards and dented the third. The new Peters Metal Point bullet, after passing through the car body, penetrated four boards and nearly passed through the fifth. It made cleaner, sharper holes, showing much less loss of energy.

Such penetrating power is what you need! You will undoubtedly want to get equipped with this new cartridge to give you deadlier effectiveness in your war on crime. Write, or wire, for details and prices.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY

Dept. K-46

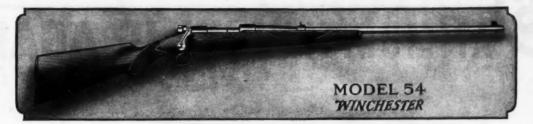
New York

Cincinnati, Ohio

San Francisco



AMMUNITION YOU CAN SHOOT WITH CONFIDENCE



Model 54-one of the recognized masterpieces of Winchester sporting rifles

For Your Days of Sport in the Big Game Country

Just as the famous Winchester 52 dominates the indoor and outdoor .22 target matches year after year by a wide margin, so do Winchester sporting rifles stand out as the supreme choice of discriminating sportsmen when they answer the lure of the game country. The same qualities of utmost dependability and accuracy, the perfection of balance, the smoothness of action and the master guncraft, that have always distinguished a Winchester, are basic characteristics which assure the pride and satisfaction of a gun-lover in his chosen companion.

Now comes the call of the woods and the challenge of the big game. That means the time for your careful selection of arms and ammunition that will spell the success or failure of your trip. There's a range of Winchesters to delight the heart of any man who loves a rifle. Pick your's now and enjoy this glorious sport.

And for every Winchester there are Winchester cartridges—Winchester Staynless—dependable, accurate, non-rusting—packed with power to enable your Winchester to speak with authority in the big game country. Winchester cartridges are made for Winchester rifles—use this combination for your supreme sporting satisfaction.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY

New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

WINCHESTER

ARMS and AMMUNITION

X



AMMUNITION WINS AGAIN



Front row (left to right) - Edward J. Seibolt, Capt. Louis E. Lutz, Lieut. Thomas S. J. Kavanagh.

Rear row (left to right) - Joseph H. Tierney, John H. Cloran, William T. Desmond, Charles Bailey, Edward H. Vail.

Boston Police Team No. 1
Captures Harding Pistol Trophy for
Second Consecutive Year

With identically the same four-man team that annexed the Harding Pistol Trophy at Camp Curtis Guild in 1930, Boston Police Team No. 1 repeated its outstanding performance on August 13th of this year at the United Services of New England Tournament held at Reading, Mass. The individual scores, which totaled 1055x1200, were as follows:

	Slow	Timed	Rapid
E. H. Vail	89	91	91
Lieut. T. S. Kavanagh.	93	86	77
E. J. Seibolt	89	89	74
W. T. Desmond	95	92	89
	366	358	331-1055

As in 1930, the Boston Police Team No. 1 used U. S. .38 calibre cartridges. As in 1930, the team demonstrated not only its own scoring ability but the consistency, the uniformity, the dependability of cartridges that bear this symbol of ammunition quality—U. S.

...AND AGAIN!

Captain E. J. Langrish of Hartford, Conn., Police, Wins Connecticut State Championship. W. T. Desmond Takes Individual Honors.

Shooting U. S. Ammunition, Captain Edward J. Langrish of the Hartford Police, won the State Pistol Championship of Connecticut for 1931 in the annual pistol and revolver matches held Sunday, June 28, at the Hartford Gun Club Range under the direction of the State Rifle Association and the Hartford Gun Club.

Another shooter of U. S. Ammunition, W. T. Desmond, of the Boston, Mass., Police, carried away the individual honors of the day's shoot by winning three matches and placing third in two more. E. A. Vail, also of the Boston Police and a U. S. shooter, took two second places, while another U. S. shooter, Sergeant Thomas F. Rice of the Harter Models, was runner-up to Desmond in

the police match.

Important matches are not won today without the accuracy, the uniformity, the dependability that are assured when cartridges bear the universally recognized symbol of ammunition quality—U. S.

...AND AGAIN!

Captain P. A. Shepard Scores Repeated Wins at Buffalo Shoot

Captain P. A. Shepard of the Buffalo United Service Club, shooting U. S. Ammunition, won the all-around championship with service rifle, pistol and small-bore rifle at the first rifle and pistol championship matches of Western New York, held by Company F, 117th Infantry, N. Y. N. G. Captain Lynn Wallace, also shooting U. S. Ammunition, was runner-up for championship honors.

In the same shoot Captain Shepard, continuing his winning streak with U. S. Ammunition, won the International match, the Slow-Fire match, the Rapid-Fire match and the Combination match.

The outstanding performance of Captain Shepard during the day's shoot is a remarkable tribute to his all-around marksmanship and, incidentally, to his choice of ammunities

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

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NOVEMBER, 1931

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X

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EDITORIAL

Disarmament and Economy

IF A MERCHANT in New York State carrying a stock worth \$100,000 on his shelves wants insurance protection against burglary and hold-up he pays a certain premium to an insurance company to insure him against the possibility of a loss of any or all of his stock in trade and cash. Another merchant in the same city carrying a stock worth \$500,000 pays a premium approximately five times as great and considers it only just that he should pay more than the smaller merchant because the insurance company is assuming a larger risk.

Under the disarming influence of the Sullivan Law and its more recent offshoots such as the absurd Cilano-Fearon Act recently adopted, both these merchants will pay a very much higher premium for their protection than will two other merchants in some other state such as, let us say, Maryland, where no effort has been made by the legislators to disarm the honest citizens of the commonwealth. It will still remain true, however, that the merchant with the larger stock, even in the State of Maryland, will naturally and without resentment pay a larger premium than the small merchant. The proportion of premium paid by the larger merchant in each case will show the same rate of increase over that paid by the smaller merchant, but the rate is very much higher in the theoretically disarmed state of New York than it is in the theoretically armed state of Maryland. The economy of the thing is all in favor of the armed state.

There is a noteworthy inability or unwillingness on the part of the pacifist to apply such a simple but self-evident example to the larger but exactly similar condition pertaining to the case of national insurance against depredation and robbery. We are hearing a great deal at this time about disarmament from the economy standpoint. Armistice Day has been seized upon by the pacifists as an outstanding occasion upon which to preach their doctrine. They overlook the essential and undeniable fact that November 11th celebrates an armistice and not a day on which the predatory jealousy and self-preservation instincts of mankind were permanently buried. An armistice is one thing; eternal peace is something else. No man who is able to read and to hear will deny that Armistice Day is properly named, because the world of today with its close locked financial, commercial, educational and religious structure is more certainly in a continuing state of armistice than it is in a state insuring permanent peace.

Returning to the example of the merchants who would insure themselves against hold-up and burglary, we find the United States, the merchant holding the world's greatest stock

of gold and of finished goods, depending upon an insurance policy in the shape of an army of 426,000 men, including the entire National Guard and Reserve elements, most of whom would not be of a great deal of value in preventing a robber raid for at least thirty or sixty days. France, at the moment probably second to the United States, considering the stock on her shelves as we would in the case of a merchant, depends upon an insurance policy of approximately 7,000,000 men. Italy has 6,000,000, Soviet Russia 5,000,000, and Japan, with a fraction of the gold and of the finished goods in trade held by the United States, has an insurance policy of 2,250,000 men. Great Britain, much in the position of a merchant who is in the hands of receivers at the moment, still maintains 744,000 men as an insurance policy against depredation.

There is nothing in this to indicate that the present military establishment of the United States represents an insurance policy of a size too large to be warranted by our stock in trade.

We know that the merchant with the largest stock to protect expects to pay the largest premium in dollars and cents to the insurance companies. Applying the same theory to our requirements for national insurance, we find the United States appropriating approximately .14 of one per cent of its national wealth to take care of the requirements of its armed land forces. England appropriates .40 per cent, Japan .55 per cent, France .67 per cent, Italy .72 per cent, and Soviet Russia 1.33 per cent.

Naturally, the rate paid for insurance depends upon the risk of robbery. The risk of robbery in New York State is greater because of disarmament of the honest citizens by the Sullivan Law. Therefore the rate is higher. The risk is lower in states where there is no Sullivan Law disarmament, and the insurance rate is lower. Granting that the comparative isolation of the United States makes its risk lower in the matter of attack than the risk of European countries (although probably no lower than in the case of Japan), it certainly does not appear that economically the percentage of our national wealth appropriated for national insurance is unreasonably high. Indeed it seems safe to assume that if this matter of national hold-up and burglary insurance, which is all national defense amounts to in the final analysis, could be placed on an actuarial basis, as has been done by the insurance companies in the case of burglary and hold-up insurance for merchants, the rate paid by the United States would be much higher than it is at this time.

(Continued on page 44)

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

NOVEMBER, 1931

Rim Fires and Game

By ALLYN H. TEDMON

Y PERSONAL experience with rim fire rifles on game began years ago in the state of New Jersey. As I have several times remarked, my first rifle was a Stevens Ideal No. 44 in .32 rim fire caliber, and with this rifle I shot a lot of small game such as rabbits, crows, grouse and the like. In fact the most-to-be-remembered shot of my life was made with this rifle the first winter I owned it.

We were living near a tide-water creek, and a neighbor boy who had a boat, took me, a gangling product of the West, on my first muskrat hunt. It was a typical grey New England day. The wind rustled dismally through the brown, frozen rushes, and there was little life in evidence over the vast expanse of tide-water meadows just being released from Winter's grip. As the boat glided out from a narrow water lane I suddenly sighted a "rat" out on a low barren point.

There the little beast crouched, all hunched up gnawing at a root that

theld in its front paws. Cliff eased up on the oars and sat motionless, while I, in the bow, raised my new rifle. To this day I can see that ball of seal-brown fur over that "German Silver" front sight projecting up between the prongs of that old Rocky Mountain buckhorn rear sight. I eased off the trigger. The "rat" rolled over. That is all; but I hope never to forget that moment or that shot.

The .32 Long rim fire cartridge is a very good small game cartridge. In fact my brother and myself as boys would have tackled a grizzly with it, we had such confidence in its powers. The shape of the bullet, however-it being rather pointed, made it really a poor killer. For example, I distinctly recall shooting a grouse several times through the body as it sat in a tree, until it finally let loose all holds and dropped to the ground. dead. Another grouse shot with the same rifle leaped from a tree and, with set wings, sailed clear across a small mountain lake before dropping. Yes, we found it later after a stiff hunt. Of course had these both been head-shots. there would have been two dead

birds; but boys are not so particular, and I have seen men whowell, the less said the better.

It is really too bad that this .32 Long rim fire cartridge has not been improved by using a flat-pointed bullet, non-corrosive priming, and Lesmoke powder for better accuracy. Such a cartridge would be very ideal for small game shooting. But the truth is, for some unknown reason, this cartridge has been allowed to slip back among the hasbeens. At that there is still a demand for rifles to use it, as evidenced by the Stevens still making four models to take it, and the Remington people one model. The fact that this cartridge sells, and always has sold, for less than the .25 Stevens rim fire—another mystery too deep for me—should help make it popular.

From its inception the .25 Stevens rim he cartridge has been a popular cartridge. You will find in Goulds Modern American Rifles"

many nice things said about this then new load. This cartridge has always had a glamor for me, even back to that story in the old Stevens catalog where a fellow killed a bear with a .25 rim fire Stevens Favorite.

Of late years Western and Remington have done a great deal of work on this cartridge, with the result that today it is very accurate and most reliable. My own experience with it has mainly been teaching my own boys its limitations and possibilities. At the present time we have two pre-war Favorites, one late Favorite and a Remington No. 4 rifle chambered for this cartridge. All most delightful little rifles remodeled for boy's use, and all having been decidedly satisfactory. And I might add that at this very hour I am fitting out a new Stevens Favorite, in this same reliable .25 rim fire caliber, for the boy of a lifelong friend. Either the Stevens Favorite or Marksman rifles, or the Remington No. 4 rifle, chambered for this cartridge, are the rifles pre-eminent for the boy to hunt with.

We use almost exclusively Remington Kleanbore with hol-



"I HAVE SHOT QUITE A GOOD MANY OF THESE HI-SPEED AND SUPER-X CARTRIDGES IN MY STEVENS MODEL 47 RIFLE"



PRAIRIE DOGS HIT WITH THE .25 STEVENS RIM FIRE GO DOWN RIGHT NOW, AND STAY DOWN

low-point bullet, or Western Non-corrosive with its regular Luboloy plated bullet. Standing behind the firing line with one of the boys using Remington and the other Western, I am inclined to believe that the Western soft leadbullet is just as good a killer as the Remington hollow-point bullet, which is cast of harder metal. Both makes shoot from the same sight setting.

The boys have shot many cottontails, prairie dogs and jack rabbits with this splen-

did little cartridge, and if fairly hit such game gives up in one gasp. Now and then a prairie dog, hit too far back, requires a second shot, but it is mighty seldom that a "dog" crawls away to suffer and die in the agonies of gunshot fever after being hit with the .25 Stevens rim fire.

The past summer my two hunters had their first crack at our big, tough, rock-chucks. These western cousins of your poetic eastern woodchuck are large and husky, with a breadbasket on them like a Holstein cow. The youngest rifleman shot his first one "all by himself" at about 40 yards; a shoulder shot with Western Non-corrosive. The result was a very dead chuck and a breathless, excited little hunter.

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The young man's second chuck was across the river from him at about 60 yards. The Western 65-grain bullet struck in the shoulder quartering back, coming out just behind the diaphragm. This chuck rolled from its high rock perch too paralyzed to move, to say nothing of crawling. A shot in the head put it out of its mute suffering.

The elder boy shot his lone chuck at not less than 60 yards across a deep gulch, using Remington Kleanbore hollow-point. The bullet landed in the shoulder, and the chuck rolled and slid for 30 feet or more down the cliff into the bushes below. These three chucks are the toughest game our little rifles have killed, and certainly no one could complain of the performance of the little .25 caliber bullets. For a rim fire small game rifle I know of nothing to compare with this .25 Stevens.

And now we come to the much cussed and discussed .22 rim fire. However, before going farther I'll admit that deer have been killed, and wounded, with the ".22". Likewise, I know that many squirrels have been and are killed with the .22 Long Rifle cartridge; and on the other hand, many are shot and crawl away wounded to die a lingering death not due these game little beasts. Because I do know these things I have for years joined with Colonel Whelen and others in condemning the .22 rim fire for shooting game; that is, anything larger than rats, cottontail rabbits when shot in the head, English sparrows and the like.

Years ago, during those thoughtless and heartless years of a man's life, I shot dozens of prairie dogs with the .22 Long and Long Rifle cartridges. Today I get little pleasure and plenty of regret when I recall how many were hit, only to crawl gamely into the burrow, wounded, to die; victims of my thoughtlessness.

I'll never forget one day as I sat on a north slope of a mountain, my saddle horse cropping the grass behind me, with a nearly forgotten Winchester repeating .22 in my hands. I had been shooting at, and hitting, numerous prairie dogs as they scampered about over the opposite hillside. At the time we thought it was fun to hear

the bullets "plunk" into the little fellows; but presently a badger crawled from his den and started to waddle on his way to the business of the day. Sure, of course I opened fire. How those bullets did plunk into that poor beast! And before he was able to dive into a hole I had emptied the magazine of that rifle into that badger. He probably lingered for a day or more, suffering untold pangs of death, while I, the brainless yap that I was, rode off forgetful of it all. A .32 rim fire Long, or a .25 Stevens rim fire, would not have allowed

such cruelty, but the .22 cartridges were cheap; and when I discuss the .22 as a game cartridge I know whereof I speak.

The .22 short in my estimation is good only for short range target shooting; but there are those who will bust their Adam's-apple trying to convince you that they killed thus and so—O well, you know the old story. Shorts cost 15 or 20 cents per box; .32 Longs cost around 50 cents, while the .25 Stevens rim fire brings between 60 and 65 cents for a box of 50. There is your answer. Humanity is a hollow term when the average man's pocketbook is involved.

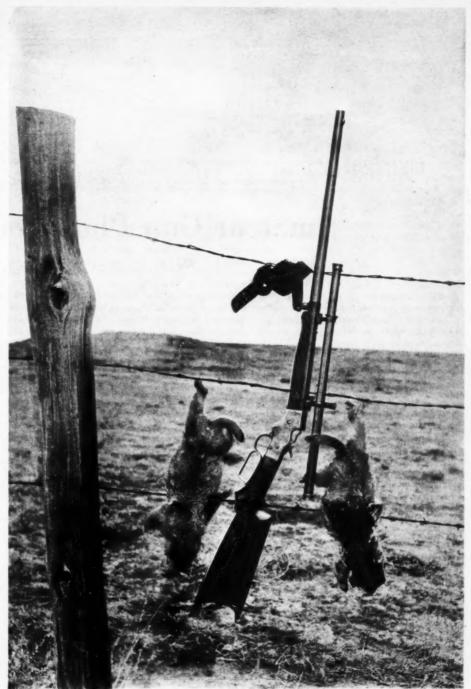
But how about these new Hi-Speed and Super-X .22's? I have shot quite a good many of these in my Stevens Model 47 rifle. Because the Super-X Long Rifle shoots beautifully in this rifle. I have used it more than the Remington issue. The first prairie dog I shot with the Super-X Long Rifle hollow-point load was hit in the head at 30 yards. It simply collapsed, and you could fairly hear that skull pop when the bullet landed. The next was a "dog" sitting up way over on a hill, and by holding high from a rest I hit it in the chest. It flopped around a whole lot, but was dead when I got to it. A shot in the intestines at 50 yards showed considerably more damage than the ordinary Long Rifle hollow-point is capable of.

Another "dog," shot in the neck at 35 yards, doesn't know yet what hit it. One at 90 long steps was hit in the head with a Super-X Long Rifle solid bullet, and of course was very dead. W. E. Caywood, a rifleman from western Colorado, shot a good many prairie dogs last summer with Remington Hi-Speed Long Rifles in a Savage N. R. A. model bolt action rifle. He says that the cartridges were far better killers than the regular .22 Long Rifles—but—

The fly in the ointment is just this: While this high velocity .22 stuff is far superior to the old regulation issue, yet on game, the thing we are judging on, it is a long way from being small game ammunition. When shooting either the Remington Hi-Speed or the Western Super-X against the .25 Stevens rim fire, the .22 doesn't look so good. There is no question about how nice it shoots and all that, but its little 40-grain bullet simply does not have the knockdown qualities possessed by the 67-grain bullet of the .25 Stevens rim fire.

There is no use in trying to fool your-self, because this difference is very noticeable when shooting the two rifles side by side. Prairie dogs hit with the .25 Stevens rim fire go down right now and stay down, while those hit with the high velocity .22's die hard. And remember that with us the .22's were fired from a fine scope sighted rifle, while the .25's were handicapped with light, short-barreled rifles.

Don't misunderstand me now; the new high velocity stuff is far and away better for game shooting than the old loads. Good shots using



FIRST BLOOD FOR THE SUPER-X LONG RIFLE. THE ONE ON THE RIGHT GOT IT IN THE HEAD AT 30 YARDS. THE ONE ON THE LEFT RECEIVED A HOLLOW-POINT IN THE CHEST AT 160 LONG STEPS

heavy, scope-sighted rifles and these high velocity cartridges no doubt will kill chucks, squirrels and the like with some satisfaction. But the average owner of the average .22 rifle, generally a rattling good repeater, with its fly weight and open sights, will go on wounding just as in the past. If you must shoot small game with a .22, in the name of Humanity, use nothing but hollow-point bullets and take nothing but head or shoulder shots at distances not to exceed 60 yards. But there is another nigger in this .22 high velocity woodpile. Any rifle chambered for the .22 Long Rifle cartridge will take this new ammunition, and some rifles have a habit of shooting both ways at the same time if this new ammunition is used in them. Which all means that unless your aiming optic is of glass, and you have a spare in your pocket, you better go slow until you know just where you are going. Never attempt the use of this new ammuni-

(Continued on page 22)



A CUSTOM-BUILT .250-3000 MAUSER BELONGING TO L. J. HATHAWAY AND PHOTOGRAPHED IN MR. HATHAWAY'S OFFICE ESPECIALLY FOR THIS ARTICLE. A SECOND-HAND POSTCARD-SIZE FOLDING CAMERA WAS USED, WITH ONLY AN IMPROVISED SET-UP FOR THE RIFLE ON THE OFFICE TABLE

Amateur Gun Photography

By F. C. NESS

GREAT many of our readers would like to have clean-cut souvenir photographs of their favorite rifles or pet pistols, but do not realize what a simple matter it is to take such pictures in their own homes. Practically everyone has available the necessary equipment, for almost any kind of a camera will do the trick. Elaborate equipment may add to the convenience of this kind of photography, but it is certainly not essential. Because both camera and subject are held stationary, there need be no limit on the duration of the exposure. Since we can compensate by length of exposure for any loss in light, a very small stop, or diaphragm opening; may be used to gain both sharper definition and greater depth of focus. Carefully corrected anastigmat and achromatic lenses are unnecessary for this work, as only the small central area of the glass is utilized. The speed of fast lenses would be wasted here.

For securing an excellent "still" picture there are only four major requirements. In their relative order these requirements are: (1) to arrange the subject for even lighting, and for the avoidance of shadows, lines, or undesirable detail in the background; (2) to place the camera solidly and close enough to the subject to secure a large image that will practically cover the area of the negative; (3) to focus the camera exactly on the subject (or employ

the smallest stop in a fixed-focus camera to increase the depth of focus); (4) to give the exposure sufficient time to suit the light conditions sprevailing. If these general rules are observed a worth-while picture will result every time.

Arranging the Subject

To secure indirect light of a uniform quality, work on a porch or in the shade

out of doors; or, for maximum convenience and better control of the light, do the job in a well-lighted room. A northern exposure is desirable because it will give the most dependable light. The subject should face the light, of course; and, preferably, it should be lighted evenly, or from three different angles. The location of the camera should be in front of the middle one of the windows, approximately. Draw the curtains aside and raise or remove the shades. Any deficiencies in the light from the sky may be made up by the judicious use of a 100-watt or 300-watt lamp; or several of these lamps can take the place of daylight entirely. To guard against any reflections from the direct rays of these lamps, the latter may be screened with white or yellow cheesecloth.

The subject may be supported in any one of several ways. It can be suspended from fine wires, hung on headless nails, or rested upon a tumbler of clear glass. However, we primarily desire a gun photograph, and as these various props add nothing of value to the picture, they may be eliminated by resting the gun on its butt and muzzle.

A white background with a smooth even surface should be used. Preferably this should be placed some distance behind the subject to insure its being slightly out of focus. The idea is to avoid any harsh shadows or black lines which might detract from the principal object in the finished picture. When a small stop is used to secure sharpened definition, even a white muslin sheet two feet beyond the subject will register distinctly. To insure an even blank effect the sheet would have to be kept in motion during the exposure. Note the faulty background in Figure 1 showing a 10-gauge shotgun arranged on a table. The white canvas sheet in the background shows up darker and more plainly than the buff targets placed two feet nearer the lens. Another trouble here is that of improper lighting, the light coming from an angle high enough to cast the sheet and also the side of the gun in shadow, resulting in a silhouette.

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Of the different satisfactory methods of supporting the subject, the most convenient, perhaps, is to make use of a trough made of two wide, soft wood boards, fastened together lengthwise to form a right angle, long enough to accommodate any firearm; this trough to be placed on a high stool, one side flat, the other vertical. Cover the inside of this trough with white-coated paper for a background. For convenience, separate sheets of bristol board may be pinned in place, but they should overlap toward the principal source of light so as to prevent avoidable shadows. The reflecting rays will then tend to blend and obliterate any harsh lines.

If it is desired to keep the gun barrel nearly

horizontal, or to show the gun sling, the muzzle can be rested on a support of the proper height, but this support must be covered with white note paper and arranged to catch the light in such a way as to minimize shadows. See Figure 2, of the B. S. A. rifle, which is arranged exactly as described above. The indistinct shadows in the white background (consisting of eight

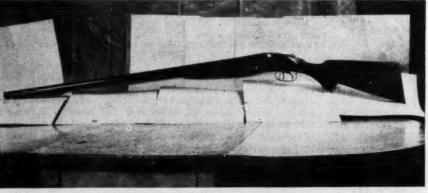


FIGURE 1

sheets of bristol board and two sheets of note paper) could have been entirely eliminated if desired, but they serve the purpose of illustration here. Note that the small stop employed increased the depth of focus sufficiently to register in fine detail the background several feet beyond the supporting stool below.

Another convenient method of sub-

iect arrangement, also satisfactory for fixedfocus cameras, is to arrange the subject flat on the floor, in front of a double window, in a bay window, or beneath a skylight. This method is especially convenient for making group pictures of small articles, as they need no props, being held to their white paper background by the force of gravity. In this method the camera is held, lens down and view finder to the front, on two slats placed across the high backs of two chairs drawn up on opposite sides of the subject. If it is desired to use a camera tripod in place of the chairs, tilting tripod tops can be purchased for the purpose. The height of the camera is, of course, regulated to suit the size of the subject.

Any subject such as a pistol, or a telescope sight mounted on a rifle, can be very conveniently arranged. The rifle may be merely rested in inverted position across the arms of a chair and the bristol board background simply leaned against the chair back, behind the telescope portion of the gun. When finished, the picture is trimmed to the size of the white background. The handgun is anchored before a sheet of bristol board by means of a stick or rod thrust into the barrel. Such a prop can be readily removed by painting it off squarely at the muzzle, using white lead in the case of the print, or opaque for the negative.

Placing the Camera

Small single objects, such as metallic sights or bullets, may be arranged on a thin steel strap, a plate of glass, or on the edge of a cube draped with white note paper. The essential precaution here is to get the camera close enough to show these small subjects in natural size, or better, slightly enlarged.

In making time exposures it is fatal to suc-



FIGURE 2

cess to have the camera move, ever so slightly, while the shutter is open. It must not even vibrate if we are to be assured of an unblurred negative. Once its proper relative location has been determined, the camera must be supported solidly and held immovably. A shelf, bench, or solid table may be utilized for this purpose. An adjustable camera tripod is, of course, more convenient to move

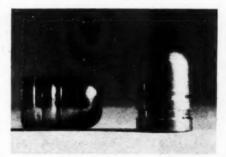


FIGURE 3

about and manipulate while the proper location of the instrument is being determined; and for firm anchorage nothing less than a folding wooden tripod equipped with a metal tripod brace will do. I have never seen a metal tripod that I would consider rigid enough for this work.

Full-length views of rifles or shotguns will require a range of approximately four feet. At this distance the view finder and focusing scale can be used. In fact with a solid-back roll film camera there is hardly any other way to direct and focus it. Unfortunately, very few view finders can be relied upon at short range for accurately centering the image in the negative, and it is important to fill the full breadth or length of the negative with the

image of our subject. In the first roll of film exposed, probably two or more negatives will show the butt or muzzle of the gun cut off at the edge of the film. This will furnish all the checking data needed for guarding against its recurrence. Any peculiarities of the individual instrument in this respect may then be allowed for when next aiming the lens. Always, the

camera should be moved forward until the image of the subject fairly fills the area of the longest dimension in the view finder. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate what is meant.

With a reflecting or mirror camera, such as the Reflex and the Graflex, centering of the image is definite and direct, and consequently the locating of the instrument is much simplified. This is also true of film-pack and plate cameras prior to loading, when these are equipped with a ground-glass slide for direct focus. The same thing can be accomplished with a roll-film camera if it has a removable back, by holding a square of ground glass in the exact vertical plane normally occupied by the film.

When the fixed focus box camera is the only instrument available, something must be left to chance on close-ups until considerable experimenting has shown the way in regard to aiming and focusing the camera. The lens must be placed so close to a small subject that the latter cannot register in the view finder, and the solid back of the box precludes the utilization of other means, making both aim and relative location more or less uncertain. The .45 Colt bullets shown in Figure 3 were photographed with a camera of this type (costing only \$2), which indicates the interesting possibilities of even the lowliest form of picture box. In this case the box camera was merely rested on the sill of an attic window, and the subject arranged on the edge of a table near enough to the lens for a naturalsize reproduction. Detail or definition was obtained by using the smallest stop available.

On the other hand, elaborate equipment does not insure good results unless it is properly employed. My 5 x 7 Seneca plate camera with f. 4.5 Wollensak lens was used in obtaining Figures 4A and 4B. The better group represents the series of factory-jacketed bullets

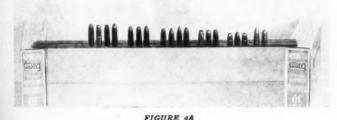




FIGURE 4B

XI

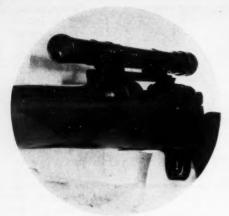


FIGURE 6

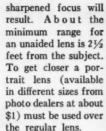
tried in a .25 Remington rifle, and these are shown in sufficient detail for individual identification. The other group, with the lens at a normal distance, represents the worthless type of picture. Both exposures were made under identical conditions, with the exception that the camera was placed close enough to the

subject in the case of the better picture. The steel rule support shown in Figure 4B would have been eliminated from the picture had the bullets been placed on a sheet of note paper hung over it and draped toward the lens. The other major fault in this picture is the angle of view, which is too high. The camera or lens should have been lowered very slightly.

Focusing for Definition

Any of the adjustable hand cameras with folding bellows can be focused for a sharp image by moving the lens backward or forward as required; usually by means of a lever or ratchet device.

The graduated table on the side of the instrument may be used, but the minimum distance for which this provides is "3 ft." or "4 ft." This range is about right for full-length rifle pictures. To move closer, for a full-size image, the bellows must be fully extended. Then the diaphragm is stopped down to the opening f. 22 or U. S. 34, or smaller, when a greatly



In using a fixed focus camera, this is merely placed near enough to get a fullsize image of the subject in the view finder, and then the smallest

stop is turned into place prior to the exposure. Any camera with a removable back, permitting the use of ground glass, is focused directly by opening both diaphragm and shutter wide, and altering the position of both camera and lens until the desired image is obtained on the ground glass. Then the camera is anchored. the shutter is closed, the camera is loaded with film or plate, a small stop is turned into place



FIGURE SB

before the lens, and the exposure is made. Film-pack backs or combination backs, to take plates and the focusing ground glass slide, can be had to replace the regular backs on most roll film cameras. Without ground glass the other recourse is to waste some film in

initial experimenting, either with a piece of ground glass as an auxiliary aid to focusing,

or without the glass. In either case a careful record should be kept of the exact distance from lens to subject, this data to be used as a guide to subsequent exposures. Whenever there are discovered a camera location and bellows adjustment that give a satisfactory size of image and an adequately sharp focus, this automatically becomes valuable reference data, and the

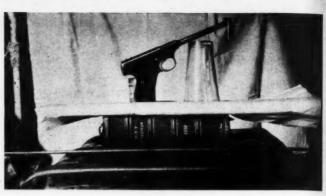


FIGURE SA

same satisfactory results can be obtained at any time by merely following the notes.

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In experimenting with a 31/4x51/2 roll film 3A Kodak and f. 6.3 Zeiss lens, I found the best short range to be 36 inches, and the field of view embraced at that distance to include whatever showed between the top of the view finder and the forward edge of the camera base opposite the extended finder.

> Then by referring to my notes, I was able not only to focus the lens but also to center the image accurately, and without regard to what showed in the (inaccurate) view finder. Figure 5A, of the Colt pistol, shows the result of such an exposure, the principal fault here being that the image is too small.

> Later I learned that by slipping over the regular lens an auxiliary Seneca copying lens (costing 35c), I could approach the subject near enough to obtain intimate details. Further experimenting revealed the fact that with the bellows drawn back from full extension, to the rear end of the ratchet, and

the lens exactly 7 inches from the subject, the details of the latter would register in the negative in natural size. An example of this focus is shown in Figure 5B. Continued experiments served to disclose further the fact that the image could be slightly enlarged by fully extending the bellows and placing the lens exactly 57% inches from the subject. Figure 5C, showing the special Alder-

(Continued on page 22)



FIGURE SC



FIGURE 7

The Krag-After 40 Years

By J. R. MATTERN

T IS not the purpose of this article to glorify the Krag Jorgensen rifle, but to discuss the latest developments in sights, stocks, bullets, powders, ballistics and factory cartridges for it, and to answer the other questions that crop up when you change over the military rifle for ordinary use. Still, a little dressing up will do no harm, and may help us all to look upon the old .30-40 cartridge and rifle in the right light. There are good reasons why the Krag is more popular today than in its youth.

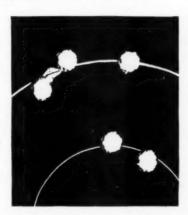
A good many years ago the National Guard unit of my home town entrained for its annual encampment in a joyful mood. The boys had been given new guns. While passing a railroad water tank set high up on stilt-like posts, one of the soldiers watched his chance, got three of these posts in line, and turned loose a 220-grain bullet. The splinters flew from the farther side of two feet of solid wood. This result was phenomenal. It was the first thing of the kind seen here.

After the boys came back from that camp, a pair of murderers escaped from our jail one night, battering to death the turnkey, and were cornered a few miles away in an abandoned farmhouse in the mountains. The sheriff couldn't seem to dislodge them with any ordinary police or hunting "artillery" at his command. About sundown, however, Lieutenant Smith arrived with two of the fine new, long Krag rifles and some Government ammunition. He stationed himself about 150 yards away, on watch. The desperadoes would briefly show themselves at upstairs windows, and fire upon anyone who came close. They seemed to be well armed. By shooting through the wall beside the windows, Smith, within ten minutes, shot one man through the neck and the other through a shoulder. Both surrendered, recovered from their wounds, and were duly hanged.

These examples typify the standing of the Krag rifle and cartridge, in the early smokeless days, from 1892 to 1900, when the .30-40 was new. Compared to the best of the blackpowder calibers, this was an exceedingly long range, fast, flat, and accurate-shooting combination. The new jacketed bullets at first gave poor stopping power in men and game, though before long they made target records not bettered by the Springfield until bullets and powders were improved. The cartridge was and is such an efficient one that many believe it would have been retained by the Army, instead

EDITOR'S NOTE: We have from time to time during the past published a considerable amount of material on the Krag rifle, and our older readers will perhaps find little that is new to them in this present article. This article was written and is being published for the special benefit of our newer readers, many of whom have bought Krag rifles and have been requesting that we publish a good, comprehensive article on this rifle and its ammunition. We know of no one better qualified to write about the Krag than Mr. Mattern.

of bringing out the .30-06, had the progressiveburning pyro powders and the finer bullets of today been available for use in 1903.



A 134-INCH GROUP FIRED AT 100 YARDS FOR THIS ARTICLE, WITH THE HOME-REMODELED KRAG SHOWN BELOW. THE AMMUNITION WAS HOME-MADE, TOO. BULLETS, 172-GRAIN GOVERNMENT BOAT-TAIL; POWDER, 36 GRAINS OF .30-CALIBER PYRO. THE BULLETS WERE SEATED TO LET THE CARTRIDGES WORK THROUGH THE MAGAZINE

That dollar-and-a-half price the Government has charged of late years for these rifles does not make them dollar-and-a-half guns for cheap sports to carry. Instead, they are superior in shooting capacities and in smoothness of action to many hunting rifles sold by the thousands at thirty times as much. If the Government had set the price, instead, at \$100 each, some would still be bought for fine custom rebuilding. The Krag is a gentleman's rifle, sir! Therefore, do not fear being seen with one because of its price, whatever your

family connections. Krag rifles are becoming the thing in the best circles, quite!

The Krag Cartridge

The original Krag loading contained a hot charge of nitroglycerin powder, driving a 220-grain bullet at a velocity a little under 2,000 f.s. After the manufacturers had learned how thick to make the jacket of the bullet, and how much soft lead point to leave exposed to insure reliable mushrooming in game at this speed, this load made a reputation for itself. It killed all game in America, including the moose of Canada and the big bear of Alaska, and it killed them to the satisfaction of those critical gentlemen of the trails, the guides and trappers, and big-woods men generally.

That old load is still available today, for those who like it. It is, however, changed in powder charge. The more modern smokeless powders give less pressure to develop the same old standard velocity, and they erode the inside of the barrels less. Instead of finding your barrel in bad condition after a thousand shots, as you used to, you now shoot four thousand without much falling off in accuracy from this cause. The powder is likely to be pyro in type, but even the nitroglycerin-type powders of today that are sometimes used in the .30-40 are much less destructive of barrel steel than the original smokeless.

But this 2,000-foot load, with quarter-inch soft lead point on its bullet, is really obsolete now. It is overshadowed by the several more modern loadings which the ammunition firms have developed and placed on the shelves of the dealers throughout the country. In the first place, our shooters have learned of the advantages of higher velocities. The .30-06, the .250 Savage, even the Mark VII .303 British (similar to .30-40 but with 174-grain bullet) have taught the increased ease and higher average in hitting game or targets that come from flatter trajectory, less wind drift, and less head lead required. Since the new smokeless powders can give higher bullet speeds without running pressures above old standards, there was no reason why the .30-40 should not be stepped up.

Accordingly, it has been. The 220-grain bullet you now get should travel at 2,200 f.s. velocity. This is the bullet to use on the heaviest game—those moose and big bear, for example. For all smaller game, and particularly for deer, coyotes, and the common or



garden variety of black bear that scoots so swiftly through the thickets, there are better bullets to be had in .30-40 factory loaded cartridges.

This brings us to the second reason why the old 2,000-foot Krag load is obsolete. Bullet design has been specialized, as hunters have turned in reports on more experiences. It has been learned that a bullet which mushrooms and kills promptly enough in deer, for example, does not penetrate and kill well enough in heavier game. Likewise, a bullet made to

plow through the chest and vitals of heavy bodies, there mushrooming but still holding together, may not open up enough, or at all, in the lighter deer and in smaller game. In addition to this, a speedy bullet tends to tear itself to pieces if not stoutly constructed, while a slower one may merely upset a little. In short, the construction of the bullet is now closely balanced against both the game and the conditions of the cartridge load and probable range—for the .30-40 as well as for other cartridges.

That's why you find that your 220-grain .30-40 bullets now have less lead exposed at their tips. If you are going to the Alaskan Peninsula with your Krag or Winchester, better select those bullets with only a pin point of lead so exposed, but don't pick these for lighter work. For your deer shooting, make the dealer give you cartridges with lighter bullets at higher velocities, thus securing the benefits of easier or surer hits on game, as well as more certain knock-down. These fast bullets fall only about half as much, and can be used effectively at longer ranges.

There is a wonderful Remington load, for example, with 180-grain bronze-point bullet, at nearly 2,500 f. s. velocity. I can guarantee from personal experience that this loading will produce prompt mushrooming in deer, and will kill that game like a stroke of lightning. At such velocities you begin to get

is as deadly as the laceration and bloodletting, and is added to them.

that effect known as "nerve shock," which

The Peters and Winchester lists show .30-40 loadings that contain 180-grain bullets at about 2,350 f.s. velocity, and 150-grain bullets at about 2,550 f.s. velocity. Observe that such speeds are only a little behind those of the Springfield. Both the Winchester and the Peters game bullets have made reputations for themselves. The U. S. Cartridge Company has its famous copper tube expanding bullet in the .30-40—weight 145 grains.

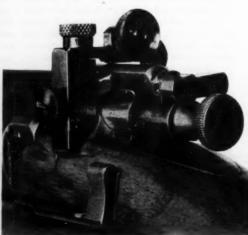
The Western list names two 180-grain loadings in .30-40. The older of these contains the well-known 180-grain open-point Lubaloy bullet of pointed shape. It is recommended for the longer hunting ranges, and for use where you want to rip



and tear your game—for mountain goats, sheep and black bear, and for deer shooting in open sections. If you want a high-velocity load for moose, elk and caribou, and the big bears, this is the bullet to use. The other Western 180-grain bullet is new this last year. It is put out as a sort of deer special. It has a round, blunt point, like the old 220-grain, with considerable lead exposed. Its jacket is drawn thin toward the front, and thick toward the rear. The load gives it 2,467 f.s. muzzle velocity, with consequent flat trajectory.

Several hunters used these "deer special" cartridges last fall within my observation. The effects noted in game were that the bullets mushroomed right under the hide on going in, and plowed straight through in line with the aim, not glancing or swerving. And they went on and out of the animal, even where they struck and shattered bones. The exit holes were not as large as those made by some other bullets, being only about two inches across, but in no instance did these bullets fail to go through and out of deer, and to bleed the game copiously. Two of them were recovered from a snowbank. They had rolled themselves, within the animal, into balls resembling shotgun "punkins."

One disadvantage of all pointed bullets in



THE PACIFIC DOUBLE MICROMETER RECEIVER SIGHT IS LIGHT IN WEIGHT AND CLEANLY MADE

the Krag is that the points sometimes catch when the cartridge is coming up from the magazine. The trouble can be remedied by cutting out the front of the magazine well, to a longer slant toward the chamber.

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For several years all Government supplies of cartridges for Krags were exhausted. Lately a new lot is available at about \$3.25 per 100. All that I have seen of it has had 220-grain, gilding-metal, full-jacketed bullets, fresh made and loaded to 2,000 f. s. velocity, by Peters,

but sold to N. R. A. members by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. This is very good ammunition for target and practice work. The primers are of the noncorrosive type.

One of the advantages of the Krag rifle and caliber is that it can be used better than any "hunting" rifle for serious target competition, if nothing more modern is available. Matches have been won with Krags, and will still be won. Target ammunition for match purposes, where the range is long, will naturally be of the 180-grain spitzer type rather than the 220-grain type. Years ago the Remington folks developed a special target load for the .30-40, in which they furnished a pointed bullet. This bullet was seated so far out in the case neck that the cartridge was too long to work through the Krag magazine. The bullet almost touched the rifling lands when chambered, and in consequence gave very satisfactory accuracy.

That is the sort of factory cartridge from which to expect the finest, long-range accuracy today, the bullet being any good 180-grain, full-jacketed spitzer, or the 172-grain .30-06 bullet. If long, the cartridges will have to be loaded singly into the barrel; but who cares for a little loss of time, and inconvenience, when the results are right, out at the target?

It is probable that the present-day factory target cartridges, with full-jacketed spitzer bullets, will nearly all be loaded back to normal length, and will give excellent grouping. For target work within 200 yards, such ammunition, however, will do little better than the old standard, 220-grain, round-nose bullet. (Here is the job for the Olympic-type load, specially hand loaded for the individual rifle.)

The ballistic figures for prominent factory cartridges will be found on next page.

There is a world of interesting suggestion and experience in the following table, to be revealed by careful study and comparisons. The tale of the modernizing of this cartridge, and its levels of velocity and power, are shown best in the velocity and trajectory columns.

Many factors unite to make the .30-40 a desirable hand-loading caliber. Several exceptionally good and useful loads for it can be had only by hand loading. Its

case is durable and stiff, but not too heavy for hand tools. There are a dozen most excellent bullets available. And naturally, the shooter who delights in the low cost of the Krag rifle will be interested in obtaining the greatest economy in the matter of ammunition for it.

Remember that practically all loaded cartridges and primed cases bought now will have the noncorrosive type of primers,

which will cause the brass to become brittle immediately upon firing. To obtain cases for reloading, pull the bullets of your factory cartridges, dump out the powder, punch out that pretty Won't-Rust primer, reprime with some nonmercuric primer, such as the Frankford Arsenal primer obtainable through the



THREE LYMAN SIGHTS THAT MAY BE MOUNTED ON KRAG RIFLES. LEFT: NO. 34. CENTER: NO. 48. RIGHT: NO. 103

for full charges, first choice, use HiVel or No. 1147, with the Government No. 1185 as a close second. As a second choice, you have No. 17½, No. 300, No. 15½ and Government pyro. Use charges given on the canister labels. With such ammunition, in a Krag properly tuned up as to trigger pull and sights, any

The .303 Savage, softpoint bullets work "like nobody's business" in the Krag, and the way they knock deer within 100 to 200 yards, when fired at Krag speeds, is wonderful. The .300 Savage, 180grain Remington and Western bullets are excellent, but expand less. Do not use the 200-grain, .30 caliber, jacketed bullets, as they, one and all, are made to mushroom only at high speeds or in the

largest animals. A very high-speed load that violates good loading practice, but which in most Krags gives excellent results on smaller game, and even on deer, is made up with the 110-grain, .30-06 bullets of Remington or Winchester make.

The latter cost less than two cents each. Some shooters even use the .32-20, soft-point bullets of 115 grains weight. Velocities of 2,600 to 3,000 f. s. may be obtained within the normal 41,000-pound pressure limit of the Krag. I mention this loading as experimental, because it will not be satisfactory or accurate in all Krags. Use only specially strong, dry, fresh primers. Use HiVel, No. 17½ or No. 18 powder. The bullets shatter to birdshot on impact, and deliver enormous nerve shock, but are limited in penetration, even in the softest animals.

Three-fourths of all shooting done with a Krag should properly be with reduced loads and cast bullets. Load such "fodder" yourself at a cost of half a cent or less per shot. Use your old automobile battery plates for bullets, adding a little solder or babbitt metal, and for powder employ a bulk shotgun smokeless, or duPont No. 80 or No. 1204. This kind of ammunition will never make the big factories rich, but it certainly does thin out the crows, hawks, coyotes and groundhogs, and also gets the better game; and it makes as many expert riflemen as Camp Perry multiplied by three.

The most useful .30-40 cast bullet load is made up of 12 to 14 grains of the powders mentioned, behind a bullet of around 150 grains weight. The old Ideal 308241 was

originally made for just this load. It has many a time kept long strings of shots in standard bull's-eyes up to 200 yards. Bullets like the Gebhardt, of 170 grains; the Squibb (gas check), of 169 grains, and the Ideal 308291 (gas check) may be substituted. The velocities are around 1,400 f. s., which makes the ballistics read like the old .32-40 standard black and smokeless loads. The killing power is much the same.

Where that load is too powerful—as when you feel more like using a .32-20 than a .32-40, use less powder. That's all. (Don't use No. 1204 powder.) I have fired thousands of shots with these bullets driven by only 9 or 10 grains of these powders, and even 8 grains. They give astonishing accuracy within 50 and 100 yards. There is no real need for the

BALLISTIC FIGURES FOR SOME .30-40 FACTORY AND HAND LOADS

Cartridge	Bullet	Vel.	Vel.	Vel.	Energy	Energy	Tra	iectory	-Midw	vay of
description	grs. wt.	muzzle f.s.	100-yd. f.s.	200-yd.	muzzle ft. lbs.	100-yd. ft. lbs.	100		300 vards	400
Factory ammunition			2100	*****	441 4000	361 1000			4143	
Old standard	220	2,000	1.825	1.590	1.970	1,630	1.2	5.4	13.6	28.1
New standard	220	2.200	2,000	1.750	2,370	1.975	1.	4.5	11.	22.
Big game		2,450	2,280	2,100	2,490	2,200	.8	3.2	7.9	15.4
High-speed	150	2,550	2,325	2,100	2,180	1,810	.8	3.4	9.	17.5
Hand loads										
Olympic type	172BT	2.200	2,020	1,900	1.790	1.500	1.1	4.5	11.	20.
Hunting	. 190Sav.	2,000	1.755	1,525	1,790	1.250	1.4	6.2	16.5	33.
High-speed	110]	2,950	2,525	2,177	2,270	1.550	.5	3.	7.6	17.
Target and Game	200GC									
	169GC	1,850	1,600	1,400	1.500	1.100	2.	8.	21.	42.
Everyday load	150 solid	1,350	1,165	1,025	600	400	3.	16.	29.	70.
Light load	150 solid	1,000	920	865	340	250	5.	23.	* *	

D. C. M., and then reassemble the rounds. With noncorrosive primers you can reload and fire cases two, three, and sometimes as many as six times before they break; but you are dealing with tricky brass, that is bound soon to split. Don't try reloading such cases at all with full charges.

Years ago, when Remington developed the "Thomas pointed bullets," which was the answer to long-range target requirements in the Krag, they made its diameter .3085. This extra half-thousandth was added because most Krag barrels were found to be a little large, some measuring .309 or .310 in grooves. It is these same identical Krags that we are getting today. The bullets you select, therefore, should run over the .308-inch standard of .30 caliber, rather than under it

These preliminaries stated, we can now consider loads. The very finest long or short-range target loads for any Krag will be hand loads with the bullets seated out to touch the rifling. The first choice in bullets will probably be high-grade, 180-grain, flat-base, full-jacketed spitzers. In some Krags the 172-grain, Government, boat-tail bullets will shoot as well, or better. If the range is no greater than 200 yards, the 220-grain, round-nose bullets will be just as satisfactory, perhaps; but 180 or 190-grain, 303 Savage bullets will almost always group as close.

Coming to the matter of powder

good shot should be able to hold his own against Springfields up to 600 yards.

Ordinarily you will wish to buy the two or three boxes of hunting ammunition you shoot each year, factory loaded. This purchase gets you empties, for reduced loads. But if you want to buy the expanding bullets only, you can fix up deadly hunting loads at home. Get the same bullets named as part of the factory loaded cartridges—Remington, Winchester, Peters, Western or U. S. They will cost around three cents each. Load them with any of the powders named above for target work. Keep pressures below 42,000 pounds.



THE NEW WESTERN RECEIVER SIGHT FOR THE KRAG IS A SPLENDID HUNTING SIGHT—RUGGED

heavier, longer bullets. Though they fit the Krag throat better, and in theory should be more accurate, the 150-grain No. 308241, or its 125grain sister, and even the little 87grain Marine Corps bullets, Ideal No. 308245, seem actually to group nearly as well at distances up to 40 or 50 yards. Certainly they shoot as closely as the average .32-20 and .25-20 rifles when using factory ammunition.

The longer, heavier bullets, at the same low velocities, carry up better beyond 50 yards. I have always

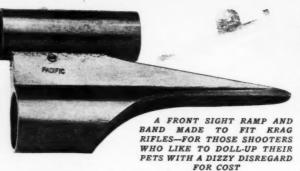
preferred them for field work and have even used 200-grain bullets with entire satisfaction. Some shooters prefer revolver powders to bulk shotgun or No. 80 smokeless for the very light bullets, but I have found them no more accurate, while more tricky to load just right. Black powder, of course, cannot be used.

One other cast bullet load remains to be mentioned. It is the practical duplicate in power of the .30-30, using a cast bullet in the .30-40. Any heavy gas check bullet can be selected, such as Ideal 308284 or 308334, in addition to those mentioned above. Cast it hard. Put a soft lead tip on it if you wish. Drive it at 1,700 to 1,900 f. s. velocity, with powder charges such as 23 grains of Lightning smokeless, 28 grains of HiVel, 34 grains of No. 18, or 34 grains of No. 171/2. These rather blunt bullets have excellent killing power, being deadly on deer; and when carefully loaded will make "possible" scores on standard, N. R. A. targets at 500 yards. They have a healthy lift against the shoulder, too, although nothing like what the full-power load gives. This seems to be a favorite turkey load among Krag users in the Southwest. For 200-yard target work, use the 169-grain gascheck Squibb bullet.

There is considerable experience back of the use of what might be called "free bullet" loads in the Krag. That is, the cast bullet, carefully selected in size to fit the throat, is seated into and held by the barrel, rather than by the case. Thus its alignment with the bore is perfect. As an illustration, the Squibb-Miller bullet, after the pattern of Hudson and Pope bullets once used extensively in .38-55 and other Scheutzen rifles, has a rear band measuring .312-inch or larger, to insure completely filling the grooves and fitting an unsized fired case mouth. But it has several forward bands that ride snugly on top of the rifling lands. This bullet is intended to be

seated right up in the barrel ahead of the chamber, with only 1/8-inch or less of its base in the case mouth. In the Krag, if necessary, it can be pushed even farther forward than the case will reach. In that event, the powder should be retained in the case by a wad.

This type of loading is capable of giving the kind of accuracy obtained from the very best .22 match rifles; or, in fact, from any lead bullet match rifles at ranges within 200 yards. Aside from the fact that it has no highvelocity advantages, it can compete



anywhere. A number of other bullets, including some jacketed ones, can be loaded as described. Number 80 smokeless powder can be considered normal for this loading, although No. 18, HiVel, and No. 1204 will give just as fine groups, while bulk shotgun smokeless will give only a hair larger groups.

Nearly all .30-30 bullets, including the otherwise-useful 170-grain soft points, and the 110grain high-speed type, are one or two thousandths of an inch subcaliber, and therefore do not work so well in Krag rifles. Many U. S. C. Co. .30-30 bullets, however, do measure .308

The obtaining of primers and of powders will offer difficulties unless you avail yourself of the services rendered by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, the powder companies, and the loading tool firms. Sometimes a local dealer can and will send special orders, and obtain these components promptly; and sometimes he will not. In any event, get the Bond and Ideal Handbooks, which are advertised in the RIFLEMAN. All makes of loading tools can be had in .30-40 caliber, and all that are now advertised are good.

The Krag Rifle

Krag rifles themselves all originally came from the Government armories. They are best bought through the D. C. M., as that absurdly low price of \$1.50 secures just as good a Krag as anybody else will offer, unless the other fellow has specially dolled up the exterior of his rifle, and can give you the equivalent of star-gauging checks on its interior. However, you must be an N. R. A. member in order to purchase arms from the Government. If you are not a member of the N. R. A., you can buy Krags from private individuals and dealers, usually at from \$5 to \$15 each.

As the Krag comes to you from the Government, it will have a 30-inch barrel, with

long, military stock, and military sights. Now and again they are offered with barrel cut to 24 inches or shorter, and



A SPRINGFIELD FRONT SIGHT ON A KRAG BARREL CUT OFF TO 24 INCHES

fitted with a Springfield front sight band, at a small extra cost. Formerly Krag carbines were sold by the Government, but these are all gone, and may be had only from individuals, occasionally.

Here is as good a place as any to say that those carbines, as they come, all shoot high. They are sighted for about 400 yards, and the sights cannot be lowered. I have seen dozens of men trying to shoot game with them in just that condition, and, naturally, without success. A few of the

long rifles also are fitted with sights that at lowest adjustment shoot over the backs of game, although most of the long-barreled guns have sights adjustable down to 100 yards. These are good open sights, if you like that kind of aiming device; for which, however, I personally have no use.

Try your Krag at 100 yards, with the sight at its lowest. You will probably have to fit a new front sight blade, higher than the one that came on the gun. Any flat piece of steel of the right thickness can be used to make one, and you can heat blue it in a flame. The square-topped steel sight is best for target shooting, but for hunting you will want a gold or ivory bead. Before you buy the bead, determine the height required, by actual test shooting. Put in a steel sight you know to be too high, and file it down until the bullets strike where you wish them to. Be sure to make the test with your most powerful ammunition, as this will require the highest sight. Other loads, particularly reduced loads, can be accommodated by elevating the rear sight.

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When it comes to rear sights, the selection should be individual for each man. If you are a rough-and-tumble hunter, doing little shooting and that little all with one kind of cartridges, you can get along very well with a fixed, or nonadjustable, rear peep sight. One such man I know drilled a hole in the top of his Krag bolt sleeve, and inserted a No. 1 Lyman sight stem, which he soldered in place. It is quick, sturdy, dependable, but not suited for fine shooting. Another hunter has fastened a Lyman sight stem in a hole in a block that he dovetailed to the cocking piece; while a third hunter succeeded in drilling the hole directly down through the cocking piece itself. These sight stems can be moved up or down in the holes in the cocking pieces, to secure correct elevation, and are locked with set

Sights such as these, which serve the purpose admirably for the fellow with no "cash money" to spend, are made after the idea of the Lyman No. 103 bolthead sight. The No. 103 sight provides both elevation and windage ad-

> justments, and costs \$10 or so. While a Krag action is pretty closely fitted, and returns such a sight to position with quite fair precision at each operation of the bolt, no bolt-mounted sight can be entirely dependable for fine shooting.

The old Lyman receiver sights for Krags, Nos. 34 and 36, as well as the Lyman No. 48, are still going strong. The No. 48 provides micrometer adjustment, but the No. 34 is the stiffer and more sturdy of the two for rough, hunting use, besides costing several dollars less. Both provide screw windage adjustment, but the No. 34 comes without this feature if desired. These sights must be attached to Krags by two screws, for which you drill and tap holes in the Krag receiver. And that job isn't so easy to get done just right.

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Two brand-new receiver sights, to be described, have appeared on the market recently, and both are worthy of your entire confidence, as regards workmanship and design, besides the feature of attaching to Krags without the necessity of any drilling or cutting whatever. To mount them, simply remove the magazine cut-off, which is about as useful on a target or hunting rifle as an appendix is to a person. Slip the sight base into place, tighten a screw or two, already provided-and all that is left

is to line up in the usual way.

The new Pacific receiver sight is a very nicely made gadget, furnished either with micrometer adjustments both ways, or with plain adjustments. It is an excellent target sight, and the lightest and neatest thing of the kind to be had. The prices of this, and of the Western described below, are so reasonable that these sights cost less, mounted, than even the home-made propositions previously described, where a shooter's drilling time, et cetera, cost anything.

The strongest receiver sight on the market, and the one that perhaps will stay in adjustment most reliably under woods conditions, is the new Western. This sight is built heavy and sturdy. It has "plain" elevation adjustment, locked by a big screw. Its windage adjustment is made by slacking off one screw holding a slide that carries the peep hole, and taking up on another screw to correspond. On the gun this Western sight is very neat and clean. The finish on both it and the Pacific is better than really needed, and plenty good enough for a high-priced gun.

The foregoing constitutes the rear peep sight story for the Krag. If you prefer notch open sights, but think the military rear sight too much like a bump on a white oak log, there isn't anything ready-made on the market for you, but you can readily work out a special sight to your taste. For instance, one man used the screw holes in the barrel and the original screws to secure a sweet little special base block he filed out. To this he screwed the flat member of a Winchester open sight. He could have dovetailed the sight to his

block, just as well.

The front sight matter is complicated by your desires in the matter of barrel length. It is surprising what a light, steady gun the fulllength Krag makes when its stock is cut down but the barrel left full-length-and, of course, with upwards of a dozen useless military metal parts stripped off. This is said from the viewpoint of a woods shooter; for target work the military stock should be changed only as explained further along. Several rather large woodsmen I know stick to the 30-inch barrels, and wouldn't cut them off, or swap for shorter guns.

Most people, however, prefer shorter barrels. Maybe not as short as the 22-inch carbine, but, say, 24 inches, to equal the Springfield length. That makes barrel enough to burn modern smokeless powders, anyhow, and it gets around through the brush, and out of scabbards, more conveniently. The military front sight is secured to the barrel by a solid lug. When you cut six inches or so off the muzzle, you must make provision for a new barrel band carrying a front sight base.

It happens that the diameter of the Krag barrel at a point about 23 inches out from the rear end, is almost exactly that of the Springfield; hence a Springfield band and sight base can be driven on, and a locking pin hole drilled with care; and when everything is solid and plumb, it looks as though it grew there.

For those who like a ramp front sight, such as the custom builders place on fancy guns at about \$20 each, both Lyman and Pacific make relatively low-priced barrel bands and ramps combined. And the Pacific further has a push-on tube-type sight cover, fitting into slots just like those of the \$200 guns.

The cutting off of a Krag barrel is in itself a very small matter. Once I saw a man do it in a hunting camp with a pocket knife during a Sunday forenoon. He ground notches in the knife edge with a whetstone, then proceeded to use it as a saw. Last fall I watched an old shooter dehorn a Krag in a wellequipped tool room in just fifteen minutes. He hacksawed off the barrel, squared and polished the new end with file and stone and dust, and "crowned" or rounded and beveled the edges, inside and out. He spent the next hour mounting sights and getting them lined up, and shot some 21/2-inch groups at 100 yards. The short barrel shoots just as accurately as the long one, but gives less velocity. Each inch cut off decreases bullet speeds 15 to 20 f. s. The 22-inch carbine with old standard ammunition has a rating of 1,920 f.s. muzzle velocity-the 30-inch rifle close to 2.000 f. s.

Military rifle stocks of Krag rifles are not desirable for either target shooting or hunting. They are too thick and clumsy, too low in comb to meet the cheekbone, too smooth and square in butt-plate. The first improvement usually made is to pull off the piece of wood from the top of the barrel. It is not needed on a hunting rifle, although in rapidfire target work it keeps your fingers off a hot barrel. The second change is usually cut off the forestock, about where a Winchester or Remington fore end would stop. Since Krag stocks are cheap, it often pays a target shooter to make these changes in a spare stock, to be used for hunting, while the old military stock is retained unaltered in front.

The next two changes in order are basically necessary. Have a strip of walnut glued and doweled to the top of your butt, bringing the top of the comb, at front end, up to within 1.6 inches of the line of aim. A good workman can make it match the old wood, almost invisibly. Then get a new butt-plate, properly corrugated and dished, curved, et cetera, which fits to the new and deeper butt. These two changes are required to make the Krag rifle a hard, rigid, steady-holding proposition.

With them it becomes a real instrument of precision. The woodworking and gunsmithing instructions for such inlays and fittings are too lengthy to include. Study back files of this magazine and the good books adver-

You can go as much farther as you like toward grace, convenience and beauty, even to the extent of an entire custom-built stock of Circassian walnut or curley maple. Get your stock well checked on grip and fore-end, if possible. An addition to the military stock often seen is a serviceable pistol grip, simply added by dovetailing and gluing. This strip can run entirely to the butt, making a stronger job. Of course, most Krag owners thin down the grip, and, in fact, the whole stock.

In eastern deer woods I have been encountering during the last few years a queer but attractive design of remodeling of Krag military stocks which the hunters tell me is done for them by a western Pennsylvania gunsmith. The entire stock is made thin from side to side. You would not believe without seeing it just how thin the whole rifle can be made. It compares with a model 94 Winchester, and measures very little wider than one inch. The result is a gun light in weight, but with an excellent feel in the hands.

R. D. Tait, of California, a very good gunsmith, who died last year, used to supply Krag stocks of excellent dimensions at a very reasonable price. He shipped them, and you put them on your gun. It is to be hoped that other gunsmiths will step up and offer such plain but serviceable stocks for Krag owners who have to be economical, but cannot build up their own combs, butt-plates, and other necessary improvements.

One other improvement is often, or nearly always, needed to make your Krag do its stuff up to standard. This job is to smooth and take out the drag from the trigger pull. I do not mean to change the familiar double military pull to the old-fashioned or shotgun single pull. That change can be made, too, if you insist, although you will find that the double pull is invariably more convenient and serviceable, after you get used to it.

As Krags come to you, their pulls are often gritty. Moreover, when you have pressed back their triggers through that first take-up movement, and have felt the final and harder "notch" which should break clean and sharply to fire the gun, you often have to drag the trigger back and back before it releases the firing pin. This last drag is not right and

should be removed.

I could illustrate with a diagram how to file or grind to fix this trouble, but your best diagram will be the trigger action itself. Take off your Krag stock. Cock the hammer and pull the trigger slowly a few times. Observe that the hump on top of the trigger takes up the first part of the contact with the sear, but that the final release is made by the point of the trigger, farther back. All right-just cut down that final contact point on the trigger. The effect will be to give it less of the pull, and the first hump more. How much to cut? Well, you ascertain by finding out, as the

(Continued on page 23)

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The Smith &

Wesson .38/44 Super Police

AMAN'S gun is the new Smith & Wesson .38/44 Super Police! Shooters have demanded a heavier gun than the standard model, shooting the .38 Special cartridge, and the new .38/44 is the answer.

What gun enthusiast has been entirely satisfied with the equipment he has owned? Most of us buy model after model, wishing that someone would combine the best characteristics of all of them into one composite gun. Users of the .38 Special have asked for a heavier model. The new offering is the answer to that demand. They wish a more portable gun. The short barrel—only five inches—of this newcomer makes it an ideal, well-balanced weapon.

The .38/44 Super Police is essentially a holster weapon. It is rugged, durable, and while built on the old .44 Smith & Wesson frame, it is chambered for the more popular .38 Special cartridge.

While nothing about the new model is actually "new," Smith & Wessen has revived a teature discarded some time ago on the old .44 model—the "reinforcement" housing under the barrel, protecting the ejector rod.

For the shooter who reloads, there is an appearance of security in this new gun not visible in other .38 Special models. There is more metal in barrel, cylinder, and frame, particularly that portion of the frame over the cylinder known as the "strap," the point where a rupture first occurs. One can readily believe that the new gun will be safe with any normal overload an experimenter might care to develop.

There are no target sights available for this model, although to the writer's mind this would be highly desirable. However, the existing sights are capable of unusually fine work, as experimentation has actually proven.

It is a formidable looking model, with unusually fine balance to the eye as well as to the hand. A view from the muzzle end is discouraging. Yet the short barrel, large frame and cylinder, and full but not "fat" grip makes it balance finely in a holster and in the hand.

The weight is just about right. Empty, it tips the scales at 40 ounces. Loaded with 200-grain Western Super Police, she chalks 43 ounces, comparing favorably with the 43 ounces for the .38 Super Automatic and 44 for the .45 automatic, all fully loaded.



From muzzle to heel of the butt in a horizontal line the gun measures 10½ inches. Diagonally it runs 11¼.

To the police officer who feels that the weight might be excessive, it is wise to consider the "fit" of a holster for the revolver. Weight means nothing after one becomes accustomed to the carrying of a gun. I've personally carried one for many weeks, and previously have carried the .45 automatic for years in a shoulder holster.

A suggestion to the user is that he not only have his holster fitted to a gun, but to himself! The latter is even more important than the former, although it is rarely mentioned in the literature of holster-makers. For once you are properly fitted to a holster with the fully loaded gun in place, there should be no discomfort in carrying the load to require the constant "hitching" of the straps to a more comfortable position.

To the dyed-in-the-wool gun-crank the weight is exceedingly useful. I took my gun to a pistol range, had a friend who is an expert shot with his .38 Special target model, give the heavy .38/44 a trial. He had previously fired his own gun at least fifty rounds that day and was "all warmed up." At twenty yards his first string was a possible. His second string made a better group than anything he had shot that day. All with a strange gun! Alternating the "stranger" with his pet at fifty yards, he shot a score that turned me green with envy. Undoubtedly it was not a question of accuracy between the two guns, but of weight plus balance.

Smith & Wesson has built a heavy low blade front sight practically 1/10 inch thick. The square notch rear has a flat top with a square milled face towards the shooter, giving a partridge effect. Sight radius is 6½ inches as compared with 7½ inches on the Smith & Wesson Military Target.

The thickness of the metal in this gun gives the writer sufficient confidence to fire "bluepills"—the standard factory proof cartridges from the hand, something no other gun has ever inspired. Why?

The thinnest point in the cylinder wall—from the chamber to the outside edge—measures .112 inches. The customary point of failure between two chambers measures .167 inches. The strap portion of the frame over

the cylinder, a very vulnerable point, measures .221 inches in thickness.

Comparison with the standard .38 military model shows the following dimensions for the latter: The thinnest point in cylinder wall, .0572; between chambers, .083; strap thickness, .201. In the .38/44, the outside diameter of the cylinder is 1-11/16", whereas the Military .38 measures 1-7/16".

With the gun cocked, the distance from the center point of the trigger to the hollow portion of the frame spur where the crotch between the thumb and forefinger rests, is 2½ inches. On the regular Smith & Wesson target this is 2½ inches. From that same point in the trigger to the heel of the stock is just 4 inches, with 3½ inches on the regular .38.

Double action measurements run: Trigger to hollow in back strap of grip, 27%"; on the Military, 234"; to heel, 4½"; on the smaller gun, 43%". There is plenty of room between the inside strap and the trigger guard so that recoil will not bruise the fingers.

In my testing of the gun I found that it had evidently been sighted for the .38 Special Super Police cartridge with the 200-grain bullet, although the point of impact between this load and the standard 158-grain is but a matter of an inch at twenty yards.

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Rest shooting showed that mid-range wadcutters fired at the 20-yard mark, placed with the 158-grain loads, but that the .38 Long Colt ran about three inches low. This might be due, however, to the personal element in sighting.

Penetration tests were fired in magazines, properly bundled. I have found this to be more uniform as to results than soft pine, and many of the ammunition factories have abandoned wood in favor of sheets of cardboard.

Wholesale newsdealers will usually donate to interested shooters as much of this material as they desire. The pulp magazines such as *Detective Action*, *Short Story*, and similar weekly and semi-monthly "books" are the best for this work.

These magazines enable one to follow the path of the bullet far better than boards. With the magazines packed closely together, one can get approximately four shots into a book, rarely more, and three would be more satisfactory.

(Continued on page 40)



FIGURE 1

New Handgun Material

By MAJ. J. S. HATCHER

HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON:—Since my article on the Harrington & Richardson Pistol in the April issue, I have seen two new models of this gun.

One is a heavy barrel model which has a thicker rib along the top of the barrel, adding a certain amount of weight which should be a help in shoot in goutdoors under windy conditions.

The latest model is the heavy barrel type with the barrel reduced to seven inches in length. This short barrel gun was made as an experiment to see if it would hold steadier under windy conditions. It not only

does hold steadier in a wind, but it also seems steadier under almost all conditions. A pistol will wabble even in the steadiest hand, and a long sight radius magnifies the motion. Often a slight tremor does no harm if it is not seen, but if it is magnified it may make it difficult for the shooter to get the shot off with any confidence. It is easier to shoot a rifle offhand with iron sights than with a telescope sight, and in the same way it seems easier to shoot this short-barreled pistol. Moreover, on account of the fact that the sights are closer together it is easier for the eye to focus on both of them at once, and thus they look clearer. The net result is that in shooting this gun the sights seem glued together, and they hang under the bullseye with a minimum of effort.

I have been shooting this gun at 20 yards, and so far my scores have been about the same with it as with the ten-inch model.

Another interesting H&R production is the line of optional grips that this company furnishes for their target pistol. It has been the policy of the company to produce the best target pistol that they can, and at the same time make it for the minimum of cost. A little care in the designing of a gun can eliminate expen-

sive operations without in the least impairing the quality of the production, and this saving can then be passed along to the purchaser. One little point in the design of the H&R pistol



FIGURE 2

which saves money is the way in which the wooden grip is fitted on to the frame of the gun. The back part of the frame is made perfectly circular in outline so that the machine work on the inside of the grip is reduced to one circular cut of the right width; thus, any block of wood with a circular cut in it and a hole drilled for a screw will fit on the H&R pistol as a stock. This method of fitting the

stock is illustrated in Figure 1.

The company has been making a study of the requirements of target shooters with a view of furnishing such special material as may be desirable. Thus, they make at least five different kinds of stocks for their single-shot pistol, which they furnish at \$2.00 each and which can be placed on the pistol in a few seconds by simply removing and replacing one screw.

Referring to Figure 2, the grip lying down and the one standing in the middle are both what is known as the No. 1 Stock, which is the standard one; the one standing on the right is the

(Continued on page 24)



SHOWING COMPARATIVE SIZE OF OFFICERS' MODEL AND SHOOTING MASTER

Weight, Barrel Length, Accuracy

By CHAS. ASKINS

A MIGHT be surmised from the title, this is another miscellaneous production. It merely contains my personal opinions, and is not to be taken for any more than it is worth.

The tendency now is toward very light shotguns, with short barrels. I do not like that particularly, if the tendency is to be developed and the guns become standardized. That same tendency was quite marked in rifle production ten or fifteen years ago, but is less marked today. I remember when a lot of fellows appeared determined to break into print about some '06 rifle they'd had built with 20-inch barrel or shorter, in a weight of between 6 and 7 pounds. Don't hear much of that kind of foolishness any more.

It is generally assumed that a shotgun doesn't need to be accurate. It shoots a spreading pattern, and long-barreled or shortbarreled, light-weight or heavy-weight, it will deliver its charge so that some part of it will land on the mark. Yet the most difficult thing in wing shooting is to maintain elevations. Lead can be learned with practice, but nobody can tell whether his charge is going high or low. About two misses in three will come from undershooting or overshooting. When this happens, usually lead is blamed: blamed and changed, furthering a wilder miss. A varying elevation is due to light weight, to overcharges for the weight, to short barrels, to position of gun at shoulder, to the position of the mark, whether nearly horizontal or high overhead, and to force of grip.

Fred Kimble, who is a pretty good authority on shotgun shooting, says that misses are made in the latter end of a match, when the situation is becoming tense, through the increased force with which the gun is gripped. This gripping of the stock and fore-end not only interferes with the customary speed of swing, but also with the elevation at which the gun is to send its charge. This reminds me of an old teacher of penmanship who told us to hold the pen lightly. He'd go along, and unexpectedly give the end of the penholder a twitch. If it was held too tightly, we'd get a reprimand. The gun, rifle or shotgun which is to shoot accurately, with even elevation, must be held at all times with precisely the same grip; really gripped lightly. Tense the grip, and the shot can't be called, in offhand

The inclination to tighten the grip is decidedly greater where the gun is a kicker, and is the first symptom of flinching. No gun which kicks hard will ever maintain or can be made to maintain an even elevation, though a taut sling that ties the piece down helps. It helps, you understand, so long as a man stays in his sling and doesn't change his position; but if he ever gets up and tries to get back into his sling strap again, precisely as he was before, he can't do it, and his elevation will change. I saw a veteran trap shot who wouldn't shoot a gun that didn't have one of

these hollowed-out or incurved buttplates, claiming that such a butt always came to one precise position on his shoulder, and thus never varied its elevation. Of course that fixed position of butt to shoulder aided in aiming, also.

There is an odd feature of shotgun aiming and shooting which may or may not have impressed others as it has me. In shooting, say at a straightaway mark at 40 yards-nothing to do but to cover it-if I am off what appears to me 3 inches, a miss is nearly certain to result. Now I know very well that I have a 30-inch pattern with which to make amends for an aim far wider than 3 inches, yet there is the miss. What is the reason? Might be more than one reason, of course. However, knowing that shotgun patterns string out more or less; knowing that the front end of a shotgun pattern is a sort of oval shape, bluntly pointed, and knowing that this front end of the pattern is far narrower than the total width as registered on a stationary paper-perhaps, indeed, no more than 20 inches wide at 40 yards-I believe that we have to do the most of our execution with this narrowed forward section of the pattern-the lagging shots that come up being of little effect. I know this is entirely contrary to the theory that this energetic front section may miss, yet the bird will fly into the tail end of the pattern and get killed. I doubt that, and would be inclined to conclude that all but the first two or three feet of the moving pattern is entirely useless. If I am right, this would account for misses which occur when we are not far enough off to render a miss possible if we could throw a disk of shot, in compact mass, 30 inches wide.

Another explanation is that we are deceived by an optical illusion. What is to our sense and sight 3 inches or 6 inches, may be a foot. That this is in a measure true, most riflemen can attest from experience. In offhand shooting at 100 yards, when we have "seen" the shot go into the 9-ring at 3 o'clock, we know that it is safer to call it a 3 o'clock 8-might not be any better than a 7 at that. All this is optical, or there is a space of time between the moment when the eve ceases to register. and when the shot gets underway; the eye sees a 9, the mind registers a 9, and only bitter experience tells the shooter that he'd better call it an 8. It is the same way in shotgun shooting, except probably more so, because the shot charge is slower in getting underway. The gun would continue to move off the mark, that we know, but just how much that charge might be governed by the movement of the barrel while it was in transit of the bore we do not know. Most of us have faith in the theory that inertia prevents a gun, shotgun or rifle from moving before the shot or bullet escapes the muzzle. I doubt that. It is the theory that governs our ballistic experts, however, who account for variation in impact by the natural inaccuracy of that particular rifle, and by vibration. Vibration is

about the worst humbug that has ever been sprung on a trustful public, in my opinion.

Now about the inertia theory, and the confident belief that no gun can be made to move before the missile escapes the muzzle. The late Capt. Philip Quayle showed us by his instantaneous photographs that a revolver started to move before the bullet had quite escaped the cylinder, not to mention a whole lot more movement before that bullet was out of the barrel. Don't fool yourself about this, or think it was any camera deception; the whole darned gun had moved before the bullet had traveled a quarter of an inch. If a revolver that probably weighed 21/2 pounds, with a comparatively light charge, can move through stress of recoil, before the bullet is well started, what is the matter with a light rifle moving under stress of four to ten times the recoil?

It is quite true that a modern high-velocity arm does not affect its bullet so much by jump and flip as the old black-powder rifles did with their longer barrel time. I recall that once when doing target practice with a .32-40 Winchester rifle, 30-inch No. 4 barrel, weight of gun 12 pounds. I fixed up a muzzle and elbow rest just to see how accurately that rifle was shooting. The barrel was rested on a solid piece of wood. The gun then shot 6 inches high, and accurately-all bullets going into about a 5-inch ring at 200 yards. In loading, the shell was filled with powder and the bullet barely seated deeply enough to hold it in the case. Now I happened to think of a Marlin shot-barreled, half-magazine, 7-pound rifle that I had, and that was used for turkey shooting. I had missed a turkey with that rifle, shooting with my left hand resting on a log, sitting behind the timber. Apparently I had overshot on a good hold. The Marlin was brought out, and sighted in offhand at 200 yards. My backstop was a section of sawlog, 30 inches in diameter, and I thought it a very effective stop for the bullets. Putting up a fresh target. 11-inch bull. I got into my rest and fired a shot, aiming for the center as I would at a turkey. The next thing I saw, up the road about half a mile, a man who was driving along the public road with a wagon and mule team suddenly sprang erect and struck his mules a wallop with the end of the lines. The last time I saw him he was going over the brow of a hill, lambasting a galloping team. Meantime I had heard the whining shriek of a 185-grain bullet which was passing somewhere over the man's head. That was at a time when people still took a shot at one another occasionally down in Williamson County, Illinois. I never saw the man again, never learned who he was, never heard anything more about the whole business; but going up to my backstop I found that the bullet had struck the top of the block and gone on its way. That taught me just how much

(Continued on page 23)

What Price, Standard? or, a "Perfect .33"

By G. W. STUMP

FIRST it got me, and then it got my goat, to learn, and, with care, could soon be done right. After a good beginning, with plenty of reading and study, good tools and the right components, it wasn't long before some of the standard loads were showing up about as they should; first in a Springfield Sporter (no better all-'round gun ever made), then a Krag, and later other calibers. And, too, it wasn't long before I found myself in a big, big sea with plenty of wide, deep water all around. It is not hard to produce some of the standard loads, but to leave the beaten path a little, inspiring as it is to read what Whelen, Mattern, and the others have done, one soon finds that little boats are best kept close to shore. Not that a loader should be weak-kneed and stay tied to a single load, or two: but he can well recognize certain limits and still have plenty of pasture to browse about in. If figured mathematically, the combinations possible in any of the popular calibers, considering all the various primers, powders, bullets and cases, will run into thousands. Not many of us are equipped mentally, physically, spiritually or economically to try them all, or nearly all; and I, for one, have decided that the sea is rather large for my little boat. So along the line of simplifying this process and still not lessening the pleasure of it, I have been experimenting a bit for the last year or so; and I must say that with greater simplicity the enjoyment has been increased. Many of the uncertainties have been removed, but none of the joy.

The guns are now in two calibers, .30 and .25-a Krag, a Service rifle, a Springfield Sporter, and a .250 Savage. The Krag could well be eliminated but is a good plaything. But these cases can all be loaded on one machine, the only difference being the extra neck dies and bullet seater for the .250. And they all will take the same primer. Not only that, but they all do take the same primer, for I have settled on one. There are many primers on the market, and just about all of them are good. The difference of a gnat's whisker in accuracy might be found when using this or that primer with certain loads, but I doubt whether a baker's dozen of home loaders in this U. S. A. could demonstrate it. Frankford Arsenal makes excellent primers, and the D. C. M. sells them. None are better, and I have found that the F. A. variety will start the fire going when some others fool around about it. They are hot, dependable and uniform. The noncorrosive kinds are out of it because they are destructive to brass. Therefore, one primer-F. A. No. 70.

Only one kind of cases for each gun, too. Again Frankford has it so far as the .30-06 is concerned. These of mine are of excellent brass and stand almost unlimited reloadings. They were picked up cheap from a defunct rifle club, and were made in 1910. I would

not wish for better ones. In the Krag and Savage I use Western cases; not because they are better but because they are good, and are the kind at hand. They are very satisfactory. And in none of these guns or the loads for them have I reason to believe that different brass would give better results.

Now, with the guns, cases and primers under control, I hopped onto the powder measure. It is really what gave final impetus to this article. It also gave birth to the "Perfect .33." Setting a powder measure is only slightly more complicated than setting the homely monkey wrench. If scales are handy it is less so. But it is tedious—darned tedious to me to change and get set exactly right from one load to the other. So let's talk about that. But let me digress a little, as the best speakers and writers say, and tell the whole

Reading Mattern's book on reloading, I was considerably intrigued, as certain others put it, by the discussion of the "Olympic load." It called for 37.6 grains of HiVel. I didn't have any HiVel. Mattern said 33 grains of 16 would give like velocity. But I didn't have any 16 either. I did have 17½, however. So I set the measure for 33 grains of that, used 1910 cases, F. A. No. 70 primers, and the 172-grain, 9-degree boat-tail bullet, loaded to a total length of .334. And thus arrived, in all its perfection, the "perfect .33."

Pardon me if I wax enthusiastic, but that was a superb load! I have used it now for three years, in practice, in competition and in qualification courses up to 500 yards, and it has scored right along with high-priced, hotshot ammunition. Velocity probably 2,000 to 2,200 f. s. No wind bucker, perhaps, but sweet to shoot, and accurate as any load I have ever shot, match or otherwise.

At this point I probably should, as all wellmannered and painstaking shooter-writers do, submit targets, groups and measurements; but, just to be different, I'll refrain. Take the word of a brother in arms, if you will; or, if you won't, try the load yourself. If it was a freak in my one sporter I wouldn't be writing this; but along comes the Service gun and all but outshoots the sporter with it. In the Krag it is just as good, the difference in guns considered. It took me to Camp Perry last year in our State tryouts; and competition is not so slow hereabouts, either. Last Sunday the Service gun grouped eight shots with it in 1-8/10 inches, inside to inside, at 100 yards, shooter sitting in car, gun rested on folded blanket over the door, no sling and no sight black. Last fall the sporter ran 19 straight bulls on the 100-yard small-bore target with 4-inch bull, shooter prone, using sling and iron sights.

One beauty of this load is the sight setting required. First tried out in my sporter, which is zeroed for 1925 National Match ammunition, it took a raise of just 10 minutes at 100 yards, and no change in windage. Back of that it takes just 5 minutes additional for each 100—up to 500, anyway. Have not tried it farther than that. On the International range at Perry it scored as well as 1929 National Match in my gun. On the Service rifle the elevations required are just the same. Twenty-seven on the micrometer is zero with match ammunition; 37 puts this load there at 100 yards, 42 at 200, and so on.

So much for the digression and the "perfect But what has that to do with this simplicity idea? Well, I was coming to that. You see, leaving the measure set for 33 grains of 171/2, it then gives an average charge of 33.4 grains of HiVel. That is the amount used in the 1930 winning International load as prepared by Frankford Arsenal, lacking but 1/10 grain. That alone is something. Then it also gives 34.3 grains of No. 18, 28.3 of Lightning, 21.5 of No. 80, and 15 grains even of du Pont bulk shotgun. These are the pow-ders I happen to have. Take these charges and look down the lists of loads by Whelen, Mattern, or in the powder company folders, and see how many, many loads can be made up in the various calibers and no change made in the powder measure.

For instance, 33 grains of 171/2. The du Pont folder alone gives charges of this precise amount for .250 Savage, .256 Newton, .30 Winchester, .32 Remington and 7 mm., and many others within two or three-tenths of a grain either way. In my Savage, using 87grain bullets, especially the hollow point as made for the .25 Remington, fine accuracy results, center of impact being just two inches lower at 100 yards than with the regular 3,000foot load. It is pleasant to shoot and easy on cases. The shotgun powder charge with the cheap .25-20 bullets in the same gun gives a sweet, accurate squirrel load. The No. 80 charge in either one of the Springfields with 150-grain cupro gives all that could be asked in its load class. The shotgun powder charge in the Krag with Winchester 1873 lead .32-20 bullets makes the Savage step along on squirrels and rabbits. Mattern (I speak of him often) says, "No. 18 is a useful midrange powder"; and his lists show several charges hovering right around the amount given here. I have not tried it yet, but am about to do Would expect it to do well with .32-20 jacketed bullets in Krag and Springfield. It should do well in the Savage, also. The charge of Lightning is apparently about the ceiling for this powder in these guns; and, as my supply of it is rather limited, I shall not, as the politicians say, press the point. Nevertheless, it is worth trying and may do well.

To be sure, I couldn't get much of a moose load out of that set of charges; but if, as and when I go moosing, I do not anticipate loading my own shells. However, there are loads there that could kill moose; loads more

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By G. B. KNEASS

IN MY early teens I learned the joy of potting around with a .22, starting with a Stevens Favorite and later graduating to a Winchester pump-action repeater, which 15 years ago was just about ideal for this type of shooting. Recently, having bought a farm in the country, the urge to renew my potting experiences caused me to look around for a satisfactory gun for the purpose. My requirements were a bolt-action rifle, weighing 8 pounds or a little less, which would be handy, good looking and have satisfactory accuracy.

I looked long and thoroughly at the Winchester 52. This had been recommended to me as being a man's-sized gun which would be reasonably handy for carrying in the field if six inches were cut off the barrel, and hunting sights attached. Now, as we all know, the Winchester 52 is a grand target weapon, but when you take six inches off that long bar'l, its beauty is similar to that of one of these sawed-off shotguns which the bank guards pat fondly as you sneak past them to cash a check. Therefore, I continued my search and eventually found what I believe is the ideal barrel and action for this job.

The Winchester 56 or 57 is most assuredly the ideal boy's gun, and I figured that it could be made into an excellent man's gun by fitting it with a full-size stock of the Mannlicher type. In order to make a thorough job, I decided that the bolt handle should be lengthened and bent down like that of the Model 52, and that to carry out the Mannlicher lines we must have a ramp front-sight mounting.

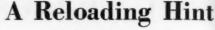
I next turned my thoughts to a suitable stock-making material, and as I am an ardent admirer of the fine old Kentucky rifles, with their soft-toned curly maple stocks, I decided that to make this gun a little gem I should use this wood. Therefore, I secured a blank of beautifully even, curly maple. I took this with the aforesaid barrel and action to Neal Houchins, in Philadelphia, and told him my various hopes and ideas. Neal said that it

could be done, and that the result would be most satisfactory.

I must admit that the finished product exceeded even my own fond expectations. The gun is a beauty in looks and performance. It is the talk of the shooting group who have handled it. The full stock, extending to the muzzle, seems to give the rifle just the proper balance to make it handle sweetly, yet with sufficient weight to keep the front sight from bobbing all over creation. I do not believe that it would be particularly helpful to give the stock dimensions, that I used, as such things start arguments, and we all have our own pet ideas about stock making. I find that the Lyman 438 three-power scope mounts nicely on this barrel. There is no putting your chin on the comb to get your eye up to it. It seems to be but slightly higher above the center of the bore than the iron sights of the .22 Springfield.

The Winchester Models 56 and 57 rifles use the same barrel and action-a .22-inch round barrel of moderate weight, and a very splendid bolt, similar to that of the Model 52, which grabs the rim of the cartridge as the bolt is pushed forward, and sees that the cartridge goes straight and true into the chamber. This type of action, as the Winchester 52 users well know, eliminates the tendency to shave bullets, which occurs frequently in some other actions. The only differences between the Winchester 56 and 57 are that the latter has a Lyman 42 receiver sight and folding-leaf rear sight combination, while the former has the ordinary boy's rear sight. The stock of the Model 57 is fuller than that of the Model 56, and is the best boy's-sized stock available. but it lacks a sufficiently high comb to be entirely perfect even for the younger gene-

I see that some gun dealers are now offering the Winchester 56 at reduced prices. This certainly should be an opportunity for some kindred spirits who wish a nice handling .22 for the field to "go and do likewise."



By W. F. VICKERY

ERE is something that may interest some other readers. I do considerable reloading and use a Bond powder measure and have always been troubled with the thought that powder might hang up in the tube and double the charge, especially in loading midrange charges of quick-burning powder in small shells such as the .250 Savage.

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Although I have never had this happen with the Bond measure, the thought has always troubled me; so I began to think of some way to be sure, and developed the idea of a transparent drop tube.

Of course celluloid or bakelite tubing at once occurred to me as the ideal material, but out here I could not find anything of the kind, although it is easily obtained in large cities such as New York or Chicago; so, after some more investigation I decided to use watergauge glass, which is thick and fairly strong.

It happens that the half-inch glass is just 1/64 of an inch larger than the brass tube used in my Bond measure, so I ground down the outside of the gauge glass at one end on the side of a medium grit emery wheel, until it would slip into the tube socket of the measure. Then using coarse grit emery cloth I beveled out the ends of the glass tube by wrapping a taper plug with the emery cloth and holding the plug in one hand and the tube in the other, with the end of the tube over the emery clothed plug, and turning the tube until I secured the desired bevel, which does not take as long as you might think. This beveling operation may also be accomplished with an emery pencil held in the chuck of a high-speed electric drill or grinder; but if you use this method be sure to keep a stream of water passing through the tube, for the grinding operation will generate enough heat to melt the glass and glaze the emery pencil.

I can now see every charge of powder pass through this glass tube from the measure to the cartridge case; and this half-inch tubing handles every size from .25 caliber to .30 caliber, inclusive.

This tubing is called half-inch, but actually measures only 29/64 of an inch, outside diameter, and has a wall 3/32 of an inch thick.

Be sure to put a piece of leather or rubber between the clamp screw that holds the tube in the measure, and the tube itself, if you use a glass tube, so that the screw will not crack the glass.

I do not know just why the firms manufacturing powder measures do not use transparent celluloid tubes in place of the brass ones, as the celluloid tubes would cost no more and probably would cost less than the brass, and would give the enormous advantage of permitting the reloader to see each charge of powder drop into the cartridge case. I know that my days of passing powder through a blind tube are over; and all it cost was 25 cents for a foot of glass tubing, and about two hours work on my part.



Wood for Gunstocks

By BYRON E. COTTRELL

IN SELECTING the proper wood for restocking a bolt-action rifle the most important point is to get the wood that will give the rifle the greatest accuracy. This is a close-grained, hard, firm wood, one that will not readily take up moisture and swell or warp, but will hold its original shape under all conditions; also one naturally wants as beautiful a wood as he can get—or afford.

There is no doubt that the finest wood is Circassian walnut; but this is very expensive, and many of us do not feel that we can afford to use it. I have found a walnut which I believe is just as good as Circassian, and not nearly as expensive. It is California walnut. This wood is very hard and quite heavy. It is so tough that it works about like hickory, even where the grain is straight. The grain is so close that it is no trick at all to get a good oil finish on it. And as for beauty, it is as pretty a walnut as I have ever seen, outside of the finest imported woods. It contains streaks almost as black as ebony; and I have often had people ask if it were Circassian.

The reason this wood is so much better than other American walnut is that it grows in a climate where there is very little water and plenty of hot weather; also the wood is never frozen. Woods that grow in the colder climates are always softer than those that grow in hot countries. I do not believe that anyone will be disappointed in this wood. I obtained a stock made from it from the late R. D. Tait, of Dunsmuir, Calif.

Another wood which I believe is the equal of any as far as quality is concerned is the best grade of maple, either curly or bird's-eye. This wood is very heavy and strong, closegrained and hard. It will take checking beautifully. Stocks made from it are very beautiful, but of course look rather odd to most of us who are used to seeing a dark wood in gunstocks. However, a stock of bird's-eve maple with ebony forearm tip, ebony grip cap, and a Jostam Anti-flinch pad sure is a beautiful stock. The checking takes on a different look on this light wood. By "light" I mean in color, as maple is a heavy wood. Personally, I would rather have maple than any of the cheaper grades of soft American walnut. It is not a difficult wood to obtain anywhere in northeastern United States; but it is a hard wood to work, being curly and "eaty."

I have had quite a little experience with Springfields fitted with soft-walnut stocks, and it has set me dead against such woods. If I were going to use such a wood I should not try to oil-finish it, but should varnish with a water-proof varnish; and I should also varnish or otherwise waterproof those parts under barrel and action. A little water will make these stocks shift their groups all too easily.

Behind the Scenes at N. R. A. National Headquarters

STRANGE as it may seem, the man whose work is seen by more N. R. A. members than the work of any other member of the headquarters staff is probably personally known to fewer members of the Association than is anyone else at Headquarters.

Every member of the Association studies The American Rifleman every month, and in studying it examines the handicraft of Laurence J. Hathaway, the Editor. Larry himself, on the other hand, is seldom seen by the shooters at the National Matches or at regional events, and even his correspondence is so limited to his editorial duties that few members have an opportunity to establish contact with him. Even the editorial office has to be approached by a circuitous route, and is rarely visited by the men who drop in at headquarters offices.

All of which should not be taken as an indication that Larry Hathaway is hard to get acquainted with, doesn't want to meet the boys, or is too "professional" in his job as editor to care anything about the shooters whom he tries to serve through the columns of his magazine. The truth is that Larry was a shooter long before he was an editor; a reloader, experimenter, and in general a "gun

Just about the biggest problem in Larry's scheme of things at this time is the fact that the study, the concentration, and the close application to work required of the editor of a growing publication such as THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN prevents him from getting away, to become personally ac-quainted with his readers and to do all of the shooting and experimenting in the Virginia hills that he would like to do. It is something of an insight into Larry's character that he chooses to make his home in these Virginia hills, across the Potomac from the city of Washington, rather than to live in a location which would be more convenient to the office, but which would not afford such easy access to wooded valleys, or to some summit from which to gaze at those smooth.

rolling, hazy hills which were so appropriately named the Blue Ridge by the pioneers who first saw them from the lowlands of the Potomac.

Larry's job is not the easiest at National Headquarters. A typical day's mail will include a letter from a member indicating that THE RIFLEMAN is just about the best magazine in America, except that it should have more hunting stories. The next letter will be one saying that the only thing that ails THE RIFLE-MAN is the fact that it has too many hunting stories. Another letter will suggest in all good humor that the tone of the publication is too technical. This will probably be immediately followed by a communication recommending in no uncertain terms that the magazine be made more technical in order to avoid losing subscribers. Sincerely appreciating suggestions for the improvement of his magazine, Larry reads them all and tries to please everyone as much

Then there is the task of finding people who can write authoritatively on those subjects which the magazine covers, the job of editing and many times practically re-writing articles which are excellent as to content, but poor as

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L. J. HATHAWAY

AMATEUR GUN PHOTOGRAPHY

(Continued from page 10)

man trigger in the old model Colt .22 automatic pistol, is an example of such an enlargement. An interesting feature of these three direct exposures of the Colt pistol is that they were all taken without moving the subject; the props and background are the same in each picture, the angle of view varying slightly. The important point is that the three were taken with a roll-film camera and with no focusing other than that managed by referring to notes acquired in previous experiments and followed by careful use of the steel tape.

So far we have dealt only with flat subjects, or those confined to practically one plane. When it is desired to photograph a gun or other long object at an angle, a compromise focus must be used. The thing to do here is to select a middle portion of the subject and focus sharply on it, leaving the near and far ends slightly out of focus. When the diaphragm is stopped down to the smallest opening, the depth of focus will be sufficiently increased to bring all parts of the subject into focus. See Figure 6.

A plate camera permits of utilizing the direct focusing provision for eliminating background. To do this, the background should be arranged a foot or two beyond the subject, and the lens then focused with minute care exactly upon the subject. It is easier to do this correctly when a bit of finely printed matter is placed on the subject and used as a focusing target. This is removed, of course, before the exposure is made. Here we encounter the quite opposite problem of diminishing the depths of focus, and the diaphragm is left wide open for this purpose. Since the full area of the lens is used, this lens must be a high-grade carefully corrected anastigmat glass. The time of exposure, too, must be proportionately decreased to correspond with the greater area of the large aperture used. Given the proper exposure, this results in a good negative, with the details of the subject sharply defined, and the background blurred

By properly arranging the subject, background, and lighting, a similar result may be achieved with a fixed-focus camera having a small stop in place for sharp focus on the subject. In this case the range must be short, the subject well illuminated, and the background deep and relatively dark. An ideal setup would obtain with the subject under artificial lights in the open doorway of an unlighted room. Refer back to Figure 3 of the .45 Colt bullets, which was taken under similar conditions. Here the subject was well lighted near the attic window, and the darkened loft beyond formed a deep background which failed to register except as a vague shadow. The chief fault here is that of angle of view; the level of the subject should have been raised about one inch.

Making the Exposure

After everything has been made ready and the shutter is tripped, the thing that becomes of importance is to leave the shutter open for a sufficient length of time. In the shade, out-

doors, the time required for a correct exposure may vary according to the quality of the light, from 1/5 second with a large stop to 5 seconds with a small stop; or from 15 seconds to 15 minutes, indoors. If a watch is used for definite timing, and a record is kept, initial guessing will soon give place to accurate estimation. It is safer to overexpose than to underexposue. A weak negative that has been exposed only one-half of the minimum requirement is worthless, but one exposed 5 times the minimum requirement will still make a good picture when properly developed and printed. The law of proportions favors long exposures. An error in overtiming of several minutes in a normal 15-minute exposure is of less consequence than an overexposure of but 1 minute under conditions requiring normally 15 seconds. This is one more argument in favor of interior work and small stops, which call for comparatively long exposures.

The quality or intensity of the light varies with the sky conditions, with the number, size, and general nature of the windows, and with the color or tone of the interior decorations. For interior work, average conditions (considered as existing between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.) would be: two regular-size windows in direct view of the sky, medium-colored walls, and a cloudy bright sky. Using a fairly large stop, say f. 8, these conditions would call for an exposure of 30 seconds. Under a bright sunny sky the exposure would be reduced to 6 seconds; on a dull day it would be increased to 60 seconds. When in doubt as to the light quality, double the normal time for conditions which seem more dull, and use three-fourths of the normal time when they appear to be brighter.

Most of my interior work has been done in a white-walled room, free of drapery, and with four double-sash windows. For the sake of conveniences we might separate sky conditions into three broad groups: bright, medium, and dull. Under these conditions, and using any of my own cameras, I have found the following lengths of exposure to give good negatives:

Stop		Medium seconds	
U. S. 4 or f. 8	. 3	5	15
U. S. 32 or f. 22	. 20	25	55
U. S. 128 or f. 45	. 80	100	210

Outdoors, directly under the sky, good snapshots may be obtained with an f. 8 lens (an R. R. open, or faster lens stopped down) and an exposure of 1/25 second. Figure 7 shows F. E. Berry's exhibition guns and targets taken under these conditions at Camp Perry in 1925. The camera was walked up, and snapped when the image filled the view finder. The difficulty outdoors lies in avoiding the halations or reflections from the direct rays of intense light, and the undesirable shadows they produce, as exemplified in the photo.

When the only camera available has a negative size smaller than 31/4 x 41/4, enlargements rather than direct prints should be made from the negatives. Properly exposed negatives made with even the small vest-pocket camera will enlarge splendidly to post card size, 5 x 7, or any reasonable size desired for the collection of souvenir photographs.

RIM FIRES AND GAME

(Continued from page 7)

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tion in catch-penny .22's. Even in rifles of the best make, where the headspace, or the firing-pin, or the mainspring, are not just right, these cartridges blow their rims. The headspace must be tight, the firing-pin must be blunt, not sharp. And the mainspring that is so nice and strong that it drives the hammer like a piledriver, will burst the rims nearly every shot. At least the above are my own findings, and in leaving you to decide for yourself on this high velocity stuff, let me remark that an eye once lost is gone forever.

And I can only repeat what I have said time and again before; the .25 Stevens rim fire is yet by far the best small game rim fire cartridge that we have for use today. After having spent a lifetime shooting at small game and seeing it murdered by others, I must leave one final thought with you. Up to 60 or possibly 70 yards, the .25 Stevens rim fire is fine. The reason that you must stop here is not that the cartridge lacks power, but that its trajectory is too high. It is very hard, almost impossible, for the average man to hit small game with a high trajectory cartridge beyond these distances. Some day this .25 rim fire trajectory will be flattened out, but in the meantime much small game is being hit beyond 75 yards, though not with rim fire rifles.

To hit small game up to 150 or even 200 yards you must have a rifle and cartridge of power and superb accuracy. From what Colonel Whelen tells us, a fine single shot rifle with heavy barrel, or a worked-over Springfield, chambered for the .22 Hornet cartridge, is the only rifle we have today capable of such shooting, consistently. But there is no commercial rifle yet made for this .22 Hornet cartridge, and many of us can't afford one of these fine special rifles. Our next best bet, then, is a single shot chambered for the .25-20 Single Shot cartridge, using hand loads. But still we have not a commercial rifle.

For a commercial rifle we have either the .25-20 or .32-20 to pick from, preferably in bolt action or single shot, because of the finer possibilities for scope mounting. Hitting small game up to 100 yards, with good sights and ammunition of course, is not such a difficult thing to do with the two last named cartridges.

For the average rifleman the .32-20 is a cartridge hard to beat. It is especially clean shooting, accurate, and gives long barrel life. My brother has a .32-20 Winchester that is over 20 years old and which has piled up lots of game such as prairie dogs, grouse, ducks, coyotes, etc. P. H. Manly, out in Idaho, has two .32-20 rifles, one a Stevens and the other a Remington Hepburn. He swears by these rifles and not at them, and uses them mainly for shooting ground-squirrels, and winning turkey shoots in the fall. Another young acquaintance of mine has a Remington pump-action .32-20 carbine. He reloads and is delighted with the little rifle for jack rabbits and the like. But again I assert, repeat, reiterate, depose, profess, reaffirm, and swear, by heck, that if you wish a rim fire rifle for small game shooting, you will make no mistake in selecting one chambered for the .25 Stevens rim fire car-

THE KRAG-AFTER 40 YEARS

(Continued from page 15)

poet said. Try the parts together frequently, until you get the pull just right. Go slowly and use your bean, and you will make a good job of this trigger adjustment. First, however, before any other cutting is done, smooth and sharpen the edges and sides of the sear tip, and of the projection on the under side of the cocking piece that engages it. These must have a polish, and must be square and full sharp. But don't try to change or shorten the pull on those points. Do your cutting on the trigger, as described above.

One caution is necessary, and this applies as well to the Springfield, Remington model 30, and Winchester model 54 rifles, all of which have triggers adjusted this same way. In tightening up the stock screws, you may spring the action of the rifle an imperceptible amount, but enough to alter the relation of the trigger and sear. A pull that lets go with just the right clean but safely certain break when the stock is off the action, may be light and unsafe when the screwdriver has done its stuff. Stock screws always must be set up and kept very tight, you recollect, to make any rifle hold zero properly and shoot small groups.

Now, the above is the story of making the double pull right. If you still insist that you dislike the double pull, and want a single pull, à la shotgun and Winchester lever rifle, get it by putting a simple little plate of brass, the size of a 1-inch piece of hacksaw blade, against the wood under the trigger guard, in front of the trigger. Hold back the trigger, slide back the little plate, then put the trigger guard in place and tighten the screws. That ought to hold it in place. Just before the final halfturn on the stock screws, push forward on the trigger until it just safely allows the hammer to catch and stay cocked. Then tighten. A better way is to solder the little plate to the trigger guard, then file out a slot in its end for the trigger, until the latter will just do its bit and no more

Hand a rifle so doctored to any old-timer of the Service, the target ranges and the modern woods, and he'll know you are a tenderfoot with the bolt-action rifle. If you are not a beginner, you will not monkey with a single

Krag actions are famous for their smoothness, and their close fitting. It takes a specially selected National Match Springfield to equal them in this respect, and no new Winchester or Remington or Savage that I ever handled was ever so smooth. The Krag bolt handle lifts less high than a scope sight sets on top of the receiver, hence this rifle makes a good proposition for glass sighting, from that angle.

Like all bolt-actions, the Krag bolt comes out of its receiver, permitting cleaning from the breech. Furthermore, the bolt itself can be dismounted down to the last part, right in your hands, without tools. The old Government directions for dismounting Krags read like this, starting with the bolt fully open: "Lift the front end of hook of extractor off bolt with left thumb, and at the same time turn the bolt handle to the left with right

hand. The bolt can then be withdrawn from the receiver." The only trouble with this procedure is that you need iron thumbs and brass fingernails. Otherwise, you may bruise and cut your hands. [Until you have learned the trick.—Ed.] A small screwdriver, slipped under the above-named extractor, pries it up easily and comfortably. Insert under the extractor from the right, pry up gently, shove the bolt handle to the left, and see what happens.

The rest of the dismounting instructions are likewise best supplemented with additions concerning a screwdriver, plus an edge of a table. To dismount the bolt itself, getting out the mainspring, et cetera, proceed to:

"Take bolt handle in left hand, back of hand down, bolt upside down. Grasp cocking piece, slightly draw it back, and turn or screw it toward operator until the entire firing pin comes out of the bolt.

"Then take this firing pin in your left hand, and bear down on the point of the striker until it leaves the firing pin. Remove the mainspring from the pin, and the pin from the sleeve."

That's all the instruction we need. To assemble the parts, read the above instructions backward, or follow them backward. Keep the safety lock turned to the left.

The magazine mechanism can be dismounted by turning up and shoving forward the little lug at its front end. Here, also, some pressure to overcome springs is required, and a piece of wood or a screwdriver will help to avoid drawing blood and language from the Krag owner.

The foregoing covers the rather simple details of what an excellent hunting and target rifle the Krag actually is when used with modern powders, bullets and sights. It is far above the shooting level it used to occupy. A point perhaps not stressed sufficiently is the rugged, dependable, sure action. You do not get rifle actions any more reliable, no matter what they cost.

The pictures included here give important details not described in the text. Observe the method of attaching the Whelen narrow shooting sling, and quick-detachable swivels. A military sling and swivels can be used, but are not nearly so handy and light. However, some form of shooting sling should always be available as a help in the steady holding of any ride.

Only one target is included, but it shows the possibilities of the Krag, even when using ammunition not considered 100 per cent adapted for it. This 172-grain, boat-tail bullet and other pointed bullets must, in theory, jump considerably before they engage the rifling in the Krag throat. Whatever happens inside the gun and cartridge, the result, a group measuring 134 inches at 100 yards, is so good that it can be discussed in comparison with the work of fine target rifles. The 150-grain bullet, when used in the .30-40 case, does not provide enough resistance to insure uniform ignition, but these thicker-jacketed, slightly heavier bullets work well.

A modern development to be emphasized is that the new high-speed, expanding bullets

produce a knock-down effect in game that the old, slower, soft-point bullets did not. In fact, the latter often used to drift through deer, mortally wounding but not stopping them. So marked was this effect that the round, soft-nose bullets have been recommended to taxidermists for killing animals without tearing or messing up their meat and bones much. Such shooting, however, often calls for long chases, and results in many lost animals. The new, fast bullets deliver immense nerve shock, and pulp the tissues in a way that stops the game promptly.

The handiness, reliability and accuracy of a remodeled Krag can be illustrated by an incident of last year. A young member of a military outfit suddenly "went bad," and committed a crime. He had access to Springfields, and various sporting rifles, but when he slipped away he took along his familiar Krag. About a week later, when a posse cornered him along a highway and with drawn revolvers called on him to surrender, he shot three of the officers, while they got off but one shot. And he hit them, deliberately, "around the edges" -in an arm, a leg and a cap-as he thereupon proceeded to explain. Although a poor judge of conduct, this young fellow was a good judge of guns that would not fail to do the work intended.

You can buy better rifles than Krags, for more money than they cost, but now that the old .30-40 cartridge has been brought up to date, the others will not be so much better, at that. Colonel Whelen, in *The American Rifle*, said this about the Krag: "I do not know of a better arm than this to stand the hard work and abuse of real wilderness exploration."

WEIGHT, BARREL LENGTH, ACCURACY

(Continued from page 18)

a rifle might jump if conditions were right. There never was a rifle with a charge heavier than a .22 rimfire that wouldn't have jumped some under the conditions, only not so much. Maybe vibration caused that rifle to shoot 12 or 15 inches high, but if you had tried for 40 years you couldn't have made that rifle vibrate in any direction except up.

Of course I do not doubt that vibration has some effect, only in the case of hunting rifles or of shotguns I am of the opinion that it is negligible. This is not true of jump as affecting target rifles or trap shotguns. Years ago it was discovered that far finer accuracy could be had from the old .45-caliber Army rifle by giving it a weight of 30 pounds in the barrel. In modern Springfields, the free rifle has been given a weight of 12 pounds or more, and except for the limitations of man in holding up the weight, it would do still better in a weight of 20 pounds. The Schuetzen riflemen of 30 years ago learned that a rifle must be given such a weight that the jump would be slow and uniform, otherwise it would carry them about over the bull. The Springfield Sporter is a better rifle than any "Service" arm, simply because it is heavier. The same principle applies to all calibers with power enough for

big game, and all such rifles can be made light enough to be practically worthless.

I still remember, though it is 30 years since I shot it, the slow lift of a Pope .28-caliber under the recoil. The rifle weighed 15 pounds without the scope, and the Mogg 10-power scope ran nearly the full length of the barrel. When I got a good 6 o'clock pull, I used to watch the travel of the sight under recoil; if it passed vertically over the bull, 6 to 12 o'clock, I called the shot a 25 or 24—got it, too; but if the sight rose towards 2 o'clock or 10 o'clock, I was content to call it a 22 no matter how good the pull may have been. Lord! If our free riflemen had a piece that would behave like the old Pope on discharge, nobody can predict how fine their work would

Now we are coming to shotguns and applying the same principle. Stanley Duncan, an Englishman of wide experience, says that in order to get maximum results from a 12-bore gun, the arm should have 32-inch barrels and weigh 12 pounds; a similar 10-guage gun would have 34-inch barrels and weigh 15 pounds, while a like 8-guage is to have 36-inch barrels and is to weigh 18 pounds. I quite agree with Mr. Duncan, though both of us know that such arms would become unweildy, and a compromise has to be made by sacrificing some power to handiness. Yet the principle remains, and anybody who thinks that equal effectiveness can be had from a 61/2-pound gun as from a 12-pound gun, because both have the same size holes in them, is just an ordinary chump.

The most expert lot of shotgun shooters that ever have been known are our present standard-bird trap shots. Not one of them will shoot a gun of light weight, not one of them will shoot a gun with short barrels, not one of them will shoot a hard-kicking load. They must have a gun which will take up its own recoil and not transfer it to the shooter, and the gun must govern its jump so as to keep elevation uniform. Any of these men could point a 6-pound gun with great accuracy, but he knows that the charge would not go where he aimed the gun, so what avail the aim? I found in trying out a 10-bore gun that with an ounce of shot and 3 drams of quick powder it shot a foot lower at 40 yards than it did with a heavy load of progressive powder and 15% ounces of shot. This was at a stationary target. Had it been at birds high in the air, shooter twisting about this way and that, gun to the shoulder as best could be done, the devil only knows how much change might have occurred in elevation. Knowing our own limitations and that we miss anyhow, we are usually willing to shoulder all blame for birds that escape; but if we assume blame on a perfect aim when the gun fails to hit, we never will learn anything. That is what the trapshooter is guarding against with his heavy gun, long barrels and light load.

It is true that one man can take up recoil better than another, and it is not altogether a matter of physique. A light man may "give" to his recoil, the gun, rifle or shotgun, shooting very well to its aim, while some powerful chap with a heavy and solid shoulder, will cause his gun to jump and strike him in the

face; and he cannot maintain elevations. I have seen Eric Johnson shoot a 505 Hoffman, and the gun merely set him back a step; he wasn't hurt and he made very good targets. Some other man would imagine for an instant that he had been hit in the face with a hammer, and his face would be the only thing that was hit. In the old 10-bore duck-shooting days, one man would swear by a load of 3½ drams of powder and 1 ounce of shot in his 10 guage, while another wouldn't tolerate less than 41/2 drams of powder and 11/2 ounces of shot. Neither man could hit with the other's load, though neither probably suspected the reason. The heavy load merely jumped enough to put one man on with his gun, and the light load held a correct elevation with the other man's gun. Elevation is highly important because, without knowing it, we may be hitting and missing day after day with a fringe of the pattern. If we are leading along the line of a bird's flight and have a 30-inch pattern for leeway, that's that; but if all our pattern goes high, except 6 inches at the bottom, we will have to judge lead mighty fine.

Now, just to set somebody to thinking, if not to start an argument, I am going to describe what I think would be a good duck gun. Best arm for pass shooting on ducks and geese-and pass shooting is far more attractive than shooting over decoys-would be an 8-guage. We can't have the 8, so I am talking about a substitute. My gun would be a 10guage, 34-inch barrels, weight 12 pounds, large oreend if not a beaver-tail, fairly straight stock with rounded comb, buttplate 6 inches in depth by 2 inches wide, soft rubber recoil pad, single trigger, barrels overbored from .775 to .800inch, chambered for 31/2-inch cases, load 50 grains of Herco and 2 ounces of shot No. 3 or 2. With this gun and load, barrels full choked but not overchoked, I think that single ducks could be killed at 80 yards. The present 10 bore is limited in size of shot to fours, and the range of fours falls far under 80 yards. I doubt if any manufacturer will build this gun of mine, though the Ithaca Company or the Parkers could do it. Instead they will fool away the time building a 10-bore gun in a weight of 8 pounds or less, an arm that is practically worthless, or at best not better than a 16-guage of the same weight. The best duck gun that I know of today is Nash Buckingham's 12-bore Fox-Becker, 34-inch barrels, weight 10 pounds.

NEW HANDGUN MATERIAL

(Continued from page 17)

No. 2 Stock, which, as will be seen, is slightly fatter at the top. The second gun from the top is the regular or light-barrel H&R Target Pistol fitted with a grip of cork composition, which is naturally much weaker than a wooden grip; the bottom gun is the short-barrel model with the No. 4 Grip, which is similar in shape to the handle of the famous Single Action Army Colt with the addition of a flared section at the bottom which fills the hand very comfortably indeed and prevents any tendency of the muzzle to droop from the slipping of the grip in the hand when the gun is held loosely. I like this No. 4 Grip best of all.

In addition, the company will furnish a block of wood cut out in the inside to fit the grip of the gun, so that the user may whittle his own handle to any shape that suits his fancy. This is shown on the top gun in the picture, which is the heavy-barrel H&R.

THE Colt Shooting Master Revolver:—I have also had an opportunity to do some shooting with the new Colt Shooting Master Revolver. The Shooting Master is a .38 special target revolver on the .45 frame. It is frankly a specialized target revolver. In the design of this gun everything else was subordinated to producing an instrument that would give the very highest target scores capable of being obtained with a large caliber revolver.

The gun is built on the frame of the New Service Target, but it differs somewhat in appearance from that gun as the shape of the handle has been changed so that it looks more like the handle of the famous Bisley Model. The grip is narrower in the fore and aft direction, especially at the bottom, and is thinner. The choice of dimensions seems to have been a happy one, for this grip has sufficient length of it a large hand and at the same time is thin and narrow enough to be comfortable for a shooter with a small hand.

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The barrel is six inches long, with a special taper scientifically designed to damp out barrel vibrations and thus secure the highest possible accuracy. The length and taper of the barrel have been coordinated with the frame in order to secure perfect balance, and the result is that while the gun is heavier even than the New Service Target, its balance is such that the additional weight is not noticed. Nevertheless the weight is there and it aids materially in holding steadily under windy conditions; and in addition, it gives this gun quite an advantage in rapid fire because the additional weight reduces the recoil of the .38 Special cartridge to a point where it is not disturbing in the least.

The weight of the Shooting Master is 44 ounces, and that of the standard .38 target revolvers is in the neighborhood of 34 ounces. As the recoil energy with a given bullet weight varies inversely as the square of the weight of the gun, this means that the Shooting Master gives only 59 percent of the recoil as does the standard .38 target revolvers.

The Shooting Master is made only for the .38 Special cartridge, as this is the favorite of the target revolver shooters, and the use of this cartridge with its extreme accuracy and very moderate recoil is a very happy choice for this new gun, designed as it is to give the target revolver shot the very ultimate in a score producer.





Conducted by F. C. Ness

Indoor Interclub Leagues to Feature N.R.A. Gallery Program

A PROGRAM of weekly League competitions which will give affiliated rifle clubs six to eight consecutive weeks of record shooting, followed by National Interclub Team Matches to determine the civilian club Gallery Championship of the United States, will be a feature of the 1931-32 N. R. A. Gallery Matches scheduled to get under way early next month.

As in past years, the coming Indoor Season will be formally ushered in on December 1, which is the closing date for entries in the first series of eighteen individual rifle and pistol events, all to be fired during the month of December. Nine additional individual matches (rifle and pistol), comprising the second series, are booked for January, entries closing January 1. For the convenient reference of shooters interested in the Postal Matches, a schedule showing entry, closing and firing dates of all

individual N. R. A. Gallery Matches is given at the bottom of this page. The competitions division is in a position to promptly fill entries for any of the events listed.

Immediately following conclusion of the individual matches in January, the weekly Interclub League shooting will begin. Leagues will consist of six to eight teams of as many as ten men to the team, and each club will be scheduled to fire one match with every other team in its League. Both geographic location and shooting ability will be given consideration in scheduling of the clubs. Number of matches won and lost and not the aggregate points scored will determine standing of teams within the various Leagues.

The Interclub League Competitions will be conducted in four classes, as follows: (1) Metallic Sights, 50 feet; (2) Metallic Sights, 75 feet; (3) Any Sights, 50 feet; (4) Any

Entry Fee

COMING EVENTS

A Turkey Shoot, including ducks and chickens, to be fired on the official N. R. A. Turkey Target, will be held on Saturday, November 21, on the range of the Bogota Rife Club at Fielding's Farm, East Ridgewood Avenue, Paramus, New Jersey. In case of heavy attendance the shoot will be continued the next day. Address all inquiries to Raymond Van Skiver, 539 Kenwood Place, Teaneck, New Jersey.

Sights, 75 feet. American Legion Post Clubs will be scheduled in separate Leagues, which will be conducted under similar conditions, except that Legionnaires will fire a three-position course (prone, sitting and standing) conforming to conditions of the McNutt Legion Championship Match.

Course of the Interclub Leagues will be prone and standing, hip rest and sling permitted, ten shots each stage per man. Teams may consist of as many as ten, but only the five high total scores each week will count for record. Courses of the four N. R. A. Interclub Gallery Team Matches (Metallic and Any Sights at 50 feet, and the same matches at 75 feet) have likewise been changed, as also have conditions which limit entry to clubs who have won their respective League Championships. In the case of a tie in any League, two or more clubs having won and lost the same number of matches, all tied teams will be eligible to participate in the National Championship.

It is expected that this set-up, which is similar to the plan used so successfully in promoting Indoor shooting among college rifle clubs, will meet with the instant approval of the approximately two thousand civilian clubs holding N. R. A. charters. As a matter of fact, the decision to program a series of Interclub League Matches for affiliated civilian clubs is in response to returns of a questionnaire mailed to club secretaries early this year, which indicated that more than five hundred secretaries heartily approved the plan.

A memorandum covering the League conditions in detail, together with a formal entry blank, will reach club secretaries shortly after this issue of THE RIFLEMAN is received. A fourpage illustrated letter with particular reference to the coming individual Gallery Matches is likewise in preparation and will be mailed to all individual N. R. A. members about November 15. The Annual Program of Postal Matches and Shooting Rules, which is reprinted and brought up to date at this time each year will also be off the press about the middle of November. The new booklet will contain a few changes in conditions of certain matches, notably the Interclub Gallery Events, as well as amendments to and clarification of the Shooting Rules. Anyone desiring the latest program may receive a copy upon request.

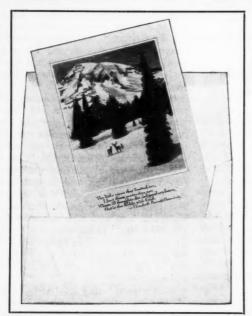
Having recently closed the books of the Association's most successful Outdoor season, which incidentally showed an increase in entries of nearly 50 per cent over last year, the N. R. A. competitions division is now speedily laying plans for another record-breaking Indoor Program. The amendment last year of the tyro definition, which now limits entries in Tyro Matches to shooters who have

INDIVIDUAL GALLERY RIFLE AND PISTOL MATCHES, NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

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Gallery Grand Aggregate			January	1.00	1.50
Individual Free Rifle	Individual Standing	Jan. 1	January	1.00	1.50
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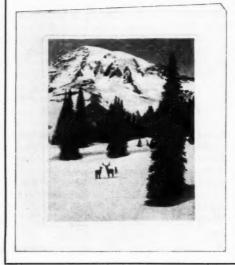
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Give This Year More Than Ever Be



The new 1931 Card and Folder is one of the most beautiful ever designed for our members. subject of "still life" and "snow" is most appropriate at this time of the year. Prices of the NEW CARD AND FOLDER are the same as "Good Hunting" and "The Turkey Shoot."

In keeping with our original plan a NEW CHRISTMAS CARD and FOLDER has been added to our stock this year, in order that you may alternate every third year. Our new subject is unnamed but is in keeping with the idea of our previous cards-"Good Hunting" and "The Turkey Shoot."



Bausch & Lomb Platic Ty N. R. A. Model escope

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Without hesitation we mend this Telescope as the most ID 931 GIFT



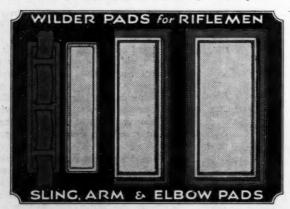
The new B. & L. Scope in the baked enamel finish, threaded n protecting caps on both ends in inches, weighs 2 pounds 6 ours ch objective lens, equipped with 19.5X Orthoscopic Eyepiee Extra Eyepiece, 36.5X 0rth 12.8X Eyepiece 26X Eyepiece Leather Carrying Case ..

New Collapsible Tripod .

Croft Shooting Coats

A scientifically designed Coat for range use. Coat has split back with adjustable straps. Pockets for glove, etc., right or left hand, sizes 40, 42, 44, and 46.....

The Superior new type pad combining leather of tough fibre and SPONGE RUBBER-made from new live rubber-assuring long wear and long cushioning quality-Absolutely will not pack



Arm Pad, 41/4" x	12	1/2"	.85
Elbow Pad, 61/4"	x	121/2"	 1.00

K-B Portable Backstop at SPECIAL PRICES TO MEMBERS!!!!

No.	100										 	. \$	24.0	00	No.	200		 		 	 	 . 1	\$21.20	ill's-	eye	F
No.																							12.40			
No.	102									 	 		12.8	0	No.	202	 	 		 	 		10.00	R.	A.	R
The above represents the complete list of Backstops now available at special prices									R.	A.	A															
An ideal Christmas Gift to an individual or to your Rifle or Pistol Club.									tra	Ou	ali															

Special N. R. A. Service Company Sporting Stocks!!!!

stocks can be obtained in EXTRA QUALITY ENGLISH WALNUT of REGULAR AMERICAN WALNUT for that old battered Springfield or Krag that you have been waiting to have restocked for a long time. This Christmas GIVE YOURSELF A CHRISTMAS PRESENT. STOCK SPECIFICATIONS BY WHELEN AND HATHAWAY. ENGLISH WALNUT, \$37.50; AMERICAN WAL NUT, \$27.50.

Light-Weight, Sterling Silver Trophy Spoons

The new Spoons that we have just contracted for are much lighter and are considerably lower in price. They are guaranteed for life Each \$1.50

Whelen Type Gun Slings Made of excellent Leather, %".....

R. A. T

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Model 52 Winchester Rifle, 152 d, with and New Semi-Beavertail For Stock; 5 zine, 28-inch barrel, folding crometer blade front sight. Blocks for tope mot in place on barrel.

N. R. A. Service Comar

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Before Buy Early and Save

nh Platic Type lodellescope end this new at Increase GIFT.

> N. R. A.

rotectinches. ach obd wil dard . . \$49.50 epiece Ort 6.75 6.00 R 6.00 7.00

21.20

13.50

"An Old-Fashioned Turkey Shoot"

and "Good Hunting" Christmas Cards and Folders

The card has greeting under the subject, while the folder has the greeting inside the fold. Both styles are handsomely engraved especially for the N. R. A. Service Company, for N. R. A. Members ONLY.

PRICES

tractively boxed).

25	50	100
\$2.50	\$4.75	\$8.50

FOLDER style with envelopes to match (at-

25	50	100
\$3.75	\$7.00	\$12.00

Single CARDS with envelopes to match (at-

25	50	100
\$2.50	\$4.75	\$8.50

tractively boxed).

25	50	100
\$3.75	\$7.00	\$12.00

Lyman Accessories are Better! Try 'em!

Lyman 48 Receiver Sights for Krag, Remington, Savage, Spring-field and Winchester Rifles. Furnished complete with disc, taps and drill. Specify model and caliber of arm Lyman 17-A Aperture Front Sight for all Winchester, Savage and Stevens Rifles. \$10.50 2.50 Lyman No. 42 Receiver Sight..... 3.50

Lyman 5-A and 438 Telescopic Sights

Lyman	5-A	Telescope, Complete	\$40.00
Lyman	438	Field Telescope, Complete	20.00
		Bases, Mounts, Taps and Drills furnished.	

N. R. A. Shoulder Brassards





For Shooting Coats or Sweaters. N. R. A. in red on blue background, with Annual or Life Member in white, each 50 cents

A Few Christmas Suggestions

Il's-eye Pistols, Complete	 \$2.70
merican Rifleman Binders, Special Price	 1.50
R. A. Radiator Emblems	 1.50
R. A. Automobile Signals, Chromium Plated	 5.50
tra Quality Carrying Cases	 4.00
K. A. Turkey Targets in Colors, 100	 3.00
Perfection Micrometer Sight for Krag	 5.50
rker-Hale Six-hole Eyepiece for Lyman 48	 1.75
Cific Shooters' Cleaning Kit	 1.00
M Cleaning Rods, one piece, .22 or .30	 2.00
man Front Sight Ramp for Krag	 4.50
& M Aluminum Rifle Rests, well taped	

RESENT

1925 d, with Speed Lock Fore Stock; 5-shot magacrometer rear sight. pe mounts already \$40.00

Model 9-A Parker-Hale Rear Sight for Model 52

This sight can be attached to your gun without tapping or drilling. Equipped with regular type six-hole eyepiece. Each \$16.50 Equipped with special eyepiece and feusal lens and lens holder 18.00

A Complete Line of

METAL SHOOTERS KITS

will soon be announced.

Inc.,

816 BARR BUILDING Washington, D. C.

never won any kind of shooting medal or qualification badge, coupled with the Association's policy of personally investigating abnormally high scores made in Postal Competitions, should go a long way towards interesting new shooters in firing of the mail matches. Moreover, success of the Interclub League Matches is practically assured, which means that the enthusiasm of hundreds of additional club members will be kept at high pitch during the coming Winter months.

The 1931-32 N. R. A. Gallery schedule appears on page 25.

ATTENTION CAMP PERRY SHOOTERS!

N. R. A. competition medals and cash prize checks, as noted below, are being held at National Headquarters for shooters whose mailing addresses we have been unable to ascertain. The awards will be promptly forwarded immediately upon receipt of proper mailing addresses.

Medals
F. A. Kent (N. J.), Bronze Camp Perry Individual.
Pvt. A. H. Sholstrom (Inf.), Bronze N. R. A. Grand Aggregate.
Pvt. William Pritchett (Inf.), Gold Anti-Aircraft.
Pvt. C. A. Porter (Inf.), Silver Anti-Aircraft.
Pvt. John Bender (Inf.), Bronze Anti-Aircraft.
Checks

Edwin Belvins (Iowa Civ.), Wimbledon, \$2.00. C. H. Bronson (Ohio), 50-Vard Any Sight, \$4.40. C. Jorgensen (Idaho), Running Deer, \$2.00. F. A. Kent (N. J.), Camp Perry Individual, \$2.00. F. A. Kent (N. J.), 50-Yard Metallic Sight, \$2.00. W. D. Scarborough, Running Deer, \$2.00. G. W. Wulff (Ohio), Members' \$2.00.

Unclaimed prize checks from the 1929 and 1930 N. R. A. Camp Perry Matches are likewise being held for the following:

1930 Matches
S. E. Alden (Eng.), \$0.20.
J. Christensen (N. G.), \$1.00.
J. E. J. Clare, Jr. (Res.), \$2.00.
G. W. Graves (Hawaii N. G.), \$2.00.
G. W. Heyward, \$2.36.
C. M. Heyward, \$2.36.
C. M. Heyward, \$2.30.
C. B. King (Inf.), \$4.00.
B. Kitch (Ariz.), \$2.00.
B. Kitch (Ariz.), \$2.00.
J. S. Martin (Cav.), \$2.00.
F. Mika, \$2.82.
C. E. Steiger, \$2.60.
J. Webber (Ohio), \$2.00.
J. Webber (Ohio), \$2.00.
J. D. Basley, \$4.00.
J. D. Basley, \$4.00.
L. D. Basley, \$3.00.

156.4

260

J. D. Basley, \$4.00.
J. D. Basley, \$4.00.
J. D. Basley, \$3.00.
B. Burnett (Inf.), \$2.00.
W. O. R. Caukins (Mass.), \$2.00.
W. O. R. Caukins (Mass), \$3.00.
L. H. Fletcher (U. S. M. C.), \$2.00.
F. Lord (Mo. N. G.), \$2.00.
J. D. Lowrey (Mich.), \$2.00.
A. F. Sundling (Mich.), \$2.00.
W. C. Tan (Am. Legion), \$2.00.

ILLINOIS SMALL-BORE EVENT

AN INVITATIONAL small-bore rifle and free pistol match was held at Foosland, Illinois, on September 27. The weather was ideal and, out of eighteen teams invited, thirteen arrived. Some of these had to drive over 175 miles. Despite this very unlucky number, the match was a huge success. The fact that not a score was questioned, nor a single complaint registered, speaks volumes for the efficiency of the officers and the sportsmanship of the competitors. A number of the clubs were firing their first match in competition and others their first match away from their home range. They all made very creditable scores.

The executive officers of the clubs met and organized the Central Illinois Rifle and Pistol Association and arranged a series of shoulder-to-shoulder gallery matches for the coming winter and two large matches to be held outdoors. These will be a .30 caliber match to be held at Bloomington each July and a small-bore match to be held at Foosland each September. A pistol match will be held in conjunction with each. These places were selected as they were centrally located and each had sufficient range facilities to handle a large number of contestants. C. L. Gambrel was elected president of the association and A. W. Thurston, secretary.

This was the first match of this kind that we held and several improvements will be made next year. Firing commenced at 11 A. M. and continued until 4:45 P. M. The course was the Dewar course, ten-man teams, high five to count. The five high Dewar teams scored as follows: Foosland, 1,907; Onarga, 1,884; Law-renceville, 1,880; Peoria, 1,875; and Decatur, 1,871. The four high pistol teams scored: Decatur, 802; Foosland, 792; Peoria, 763; and Bloomington, 704. The high individuals were: Hedger (Foosland Club) with 395 and Pohl (University of Illinois) with 392 in the rifle division; and Lane (Peoria) with 181 and English (National Guard) with 179 in the pistol match.

Col. C. W. Weeks, Commandant of the University of Illinois R. O. T. C., was in entire charge of the match. Capt. J. R. Burney, Maj. J. O. Smith, and Lieut. T. English were range officers. Capt. E. A. Fabert, Lieut. H. R. Long, Mrs. Alta Stewart, and Miss Mildred Berthold were scorers. Lieut. Clyde Stillwell was in charge of the targets, assisted by H. C. Bell.

Any other clubs that have not had contact with several clubs in their locality would do well to invite teams from adjacent areas and hold a district match. It has established an interest in our clubs that nothing else could, and all are looking forward to meeting the other clubs, both indoors and outdoors, with keen anticipation.—A. W. Thurston, Secretary, Foosland Rifle Club.

WYOMING STATE ASSOCIATION MEET

NE of the best meets since its formation in 1920 was held by the Wyoming State Rifle Association, at Douglas, over August 13 and 16, inclusive. Through Wyoming State assistance and that of the citizens of Douglas and the local Cavalry Company, the association now has a permanent outdoor range, with 8 targets at present. W. L. Seamans, of Casper, made a perfect standing score at 200 yards, and prone score at 600 yards in the State Team Match for any rifles, in which his team (4 men) placed second with 362 points. Wheatland, Veteran Rifle Club No. 2, and Douglas teams followed in order. Veteran Rifle Club No. 1 team won this match with 365 points.

In the Remington Trophy Match for twoman teams, over the same course with as issued rifles, E. Kirk and T. Kirk, of Cheyenne, made 89 and 88, respectively, to win. E. Kirk also took the Grand Aggregate with 236 points, and the 1,000-yard any rifle Kendrick Cup Match with 47 points. In this long range match, Mrs. T. R. French took second place with 46, relegating her husband to third with his 45 score. Another lady bested her husband—Mrs. J. Brown landed fourth with 45 points, while J. Brown made sixth place with 44. In the Bishop Cup Match for ladies only, at 600 yards, Mrs. J. Brown bested Mrs. T. R. French, 48 to 45. In the small bore ladies' match, at 50 yards, Mrs. T. R. French scored 191 against 187 for Mrs. Brown.

Leading scores in the other matches follows:

T. R. French	
T. R. French	
Mrs. J. Brown 381	
METZ CUP, 200 YARDS OFFHAND, ANY RIFLE	
W. L. Seamans	
T. G. Brown	
E. T. Kirk 4:	J
MILITARY OFFHAND MATCH 200 yards offhand, as issued rifles	
M. Dayton	,
M. Katmo	
C. T. Mau 47	
TYRO MATCH, 200 S, 200 R.	
As issued rifles	
G. F. McIntosh 90	
J. H. Goodwin 90 M. Dayton 8	
RAPID FIRE MATCH, 200 AND 300 R.	,
As issued Rifles	
E. T. Kirk	2
J. J. Haugum 90 T. Kirk 90	
)
MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH	
200 S. 200 R. 300 R. 600 S. 1,000 S. As issued rifles	
E. T. Kirk 227	7
G. McIntosh	
M. Dayton 220)
STATE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH	
200 S. 600 S. 1000 S. Any rifle	
T. R. French 143 J. J. Haugum 143	
E. T. Kirk 14	
MESSICK CUP MATCH, 100 YARDS	
As issued rifles	
J. J. Haugum	
F. McIntosh 40	
E. T. Kirk)
ANY PISTOL MATCH, S. A. TARGET, 25 YARDS Capt. C. B. Byrd	2
L. C. Bishop. 240	
T. R. French 24	
ANTHONY CUP PISTOL MATCH, S. A. TARGET	
25 yards and 50 yards38 caliber and over	
M. Dayton	
H. B. Lucas	
C. B. Byrd 227	3

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE SMALL-BORE MATCHES

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THE New Hampshire State Small-Bore Matches were held on the Henniker Rifle Range, August 8. This range is one of the best small-bore ranges in New Hampshire. The day was perfect; a clear sky with a light breeze. The attendance was the largest of any small-bore shoot ever held in this state. There were 5 entries in the championship matchs and about 125 in the novelty events. Chief Range Officer was Stephen C. Bannet, and Statistical Officer, Herbert W. Underhill.

The course fired was the same as last year, ten shots prone, ten standing, range 200 yards, decimal target. The winning team score last year was 722; this year, 787. The attendance was nearly double that of last year. The team medals were furnished by the National Rifle Association.

The Manchester Club made a clean sweep, winning the team and individual championship. The Concord "A" team was second; Henniker, third; and Concord "B" team, fourth. The team scores were as follows: Manchester, 787; Concord "A", 755; Henniker, 732; Concord "B", 650. The Individual State Champions were: Anderson, 177; Stevens, 172; and Brown, 162.



A GROUP OF SMALL-BORE CONTESTANTS AT KOHLER

Wisconsin Small-Bore Tournament

ON JULY 12, at Kohler, Wisconsin, was held a state tournament largely devoted to the international Dewar course of fire. Interesting features of this meet were: the Individual Dewar Match, with seventy-one contestants; the Dewar Team Match, with eight fiveman teams competing; and the Grand Aggregate of Dewar course scores. There were also many sight matches for both Dewar stages and a Grand Championship covering all events.

In the Individual Dewar an even dozen shooters made 382 or better over the course; and in the Grand Aggregate the same number made 760, or better, over the course doubled. The leading teams came through with the creditable equivalents of 7,680, 7,668 and 7,662. The Greenbush Rifle Club won the team match with 1,920 points; Wausaw Rifle Club had three points less; Pella Rifle Club had 1,911;

and the Southern Wisconsin League, 1,897. Pella won the two-man event with 773, followed by Wausaw, 771, and Greenbush, 768, which latter was tied by Madison.

In the 50-yard any sight match J. Rutti led with 198 x 200. He placed second in the Grand Championship, with 1,161, which was won by E. L. Alley's total of 1,167 for all events. A. C. Haushammer won the 100-yard any sight match with 196 x 200. The leading individual metallic sight scores follow:

HONOR ROLL-100 PER CENT N. R. A. CLUBS

(All club members are individual members of the N. R. A.)

NEW CLUBS ADDED TO HONOR ROLL DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS

Virginia Rifle Club HARRY M. BOARDMAN, Sec'y, 416 Ninth Street, South, Virginia, Minnesota.

Meadow City Revolver and Rifle Club H. B. TAYLOR, Secretary, Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Cambridge Rifle Club H. A. ENTERLINE, Sec'y, East Avenue, R. F. D. No. 5, Greenville, Pa.

Brooklyn Edison Rifle & Pistol Club CARL A. BRAUN, Secretary, 380 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Colfax Rifle Club
J. S. Corpe, Secretary,
Colfax, Illinois.

Seligman Rifle Club Coy Delk, Secretary, Colfax, Illinois.

Pastime Rifle Club Frank L. Gordon, Secretary, 208 Public Service Bldg., Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Hampton Rifle Club W. E. G. Trail, Sec'y, 235 Powhatan Ave., Hampton, Va.

RIFLE AND PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIPS AT ST. LOUIS COUNTY

ON SEPTEMBER 27 the Glendale Shooting Club of St. Louis, Missouri, conducted seven matches that served as a dedication of the new high-power range, near Hollow, Mo., and included a championship match for the pistol shooters and another for the riflemen. The small-bore rifle championship was contested over the Dewar course with iron sights. The pistol championship, confined to handguns of .32 or larger caliber, was fired in three 10-shot stages—slow, timed, and rapid—at 50 and 25 yards.

Perfect weather brought out a record crowd and swelled the entry list to 102. The Glendale Club is affiliated with the Missouri State Rifle and Pistol Association, as well as with the National Rifle Association, and, except in special instances, all the matches were fired under N. R. A. rules.

In the 50-yard small bore match, V. J. Tiefenbrunn scored 98, which was undisputed for first place, though closely followed by R. J. McDonald's 97, and Bill Adams' 96. Bill Adams topped them all in the 100-yard match, with his 98. C. L. Good outranked F. G. Dana for second place, both having 96 points. In the Championship Match, Curt Beyer dropped but 9 points out of 400 to win, while L. M. Tough, Jr., and V. J. Tiefenbrunn followed with 383 and 382, respectively.

In the High-Power Rifle Match, fired at 200 yards, kneeling and sitting, with Springfield or Krag, we find new names in the first three places. In order they were: Walter Roepke, with 49 points; Charlie Burgdorf, 49; and S. L. Beecher, 48.

The 50-yard pistol match was won by Nick Bosch, with a score of 91. Dr. Hollingsworth placed second, with 90; and E. C. Freckman, third, with 89. Paul Spavor won the timed fire match with 95 and the Championship with 267, Thamer Hill's 267 being outranked. Nick Bosch, whose 95 was outranked in the timed fire match, placed third in the Championship, with 265 points. S. L. Beecher, who placed third in the High-Power Rifle Match, also placed third in the timed fire pistol match, with the score of 87.

The list of winners includes several shooters fresh from Camp Perry 1931, and apparently the National Match training served them in good stead. Bosch, Hill and Spavor were members of the police team which represented St. Louis at Camp Perry this year.

N. R. A. CLUB OF HAMPTON READY

THE Hampton Rifle Club, Hampton, Va., a 100 per cent N. R. A. Club, is arranging a program of inter-club meets, now that its new range, located near the Hampton Flying Field, has been completed. Word from H. F. Jorgenson, executive officer, is to the effect that the club now has a much interested membership of over twenty-five and is expecting to "do things" this year. The officers for the coming year are Clyde Lumpkin, president; Charles Shobe, vice-president; Raymond Braig, treasurer; W. E. G. Trail, secretary, and Mr. Jorgenson, executive officer.

GUN PERMITS IN PENNSYLVANIA

MANY members in the State of Pennsylvania have inquired as to whether or not it is necessary to obtain separate permits for each gun which a man may desire to carry to places other than a target range. The Uniform Firearms Act, adopted in Pennsylvania, provides for the issue of a license to individuals. Such a license, having been issued the individual, entitles him to carry any firearm. A separate permit is not required for each of several guns. The confusion which has existed in the minds of some sheriffs and police officials in Pennsylvania has been due to the fact that there is a space provided on the license for making a record of the make, model and serial number of the gun licensed. This additional data was provided for on the license with the idea that it might help the police to trace stolen guns and to locate their owners. Where a licensee desires to carry more than one gun under his permit, the licensing official may write "any firearm" in the space provided for description of the

A REAL SMALL-BORE SHOOT AT HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

THAT'S what it was and those who were there will testify to the truth of the statement. As a matter of fact, Captain Jack Willners came to Sea Girt with a lot of programs and promised everything if the shooters would come up to Harrisburg on August 1 and 2 and let him show them what he had in his bag of tricks. He kept his word, but he had a hard time doing it, because he had to go back to Hummelstown from Sea Girt and carve an entirely new range out of the wilderness.

He built a shooting house that is a work of art. He threw up a 200-yard butt that looks like the real thing. He put in six targets working on a sash and frame system that costs little but works fine. He built a scaffolding for the 50- and 100-yard targets to eliminate mirage, but he forgot all about wind. Then he threw up a firing point that was O. K. to take care of twenty-six shooters-ten at 50, ten at 100 and six at 200, but the fellow who laid the sod had a grudge against humanity in general and truth compels us to say that we have never seen a firing point like it. However, Captain Willners has promised to rent a couple of steam rollers and flatten things out before the next shoot, over Labor Day.

This two days' shoot was under the auspices of the Central Pennsylvania Rifle Club, and the officers are the hardest workers. Willners is the President; Lt. R. M. Bair, of the Pennsylvania State Police and Highway Patrol, is the Secretary and Treasurer, and the Executive Officer is G. W. Thompson. The range is at the Indian Echo Cave and they are some caves, too, well worth a trip to see.

The program provided for two days of shooting, with individual matches and aggregates made up of these matches. As the scores will show there were two classes, A and B, and the

classification was obtained by dividing the competitors into two sections. This was done by taking the total number of competitors in the Match-say, there were fifty, the dividing line would be twenty-five shooters on each side of that line, based on the score which they made in the match. In other words, if there were twenty-five shooters above 190, that would constitute Class A. Twenty-five shooters below 190 would constitute Class B. That's all there is to it, and the scheme works fine, because it gives everybody an opportunity to get in the prize distribution. There were sixty-seven shooters who paid in \$369.00 in entrance fees, and, after the expense was deducted, about \$250.00 was given back to the shooters in the form of cash, merchandise and medals.

It will be noticed that between R. H. Betts, J. B. Miller, W. A. Seaver, and J. A. Willners, there weren't many first places left. We strongly recommend that for a good time any time, the shooter go to one of Jack Willners' shoots, and we suggest that any shooter who would like to spend a week-end at his favorite sport write to Captain John A. Willners, 505 Division Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Edgar T. Strange won the silver pistol medal with a score of 208, in the .38 caliber class, while Frank Frohm made 225 to win the .22 pistol event, and 498 to win the iron sight class in the 50-yard re-entry match. The glass sight class was led by four shooters, with possible scores of 500 each. They were: W. A. Seaver, R. H. Betts, Samuel Tekulsky, and George H. Sittler. Seaver and Tekulsky also led in the 200-yard re-entry match with 292 each, and Seaver also made high score, 288, with iron sights at this range.

In Match H, J. B. Miller won the Olson Cup with a score of 792. H. Frohm copped the silver medal with 786, outranking W. A. Seaver who got the bronze. In Class B the gold, silver and bronze medals went to R. C. Parry, 769; S. Tekulsky, 768; and L. Bittner, 767. The winners in the other matches are tabulated below:

Class A-R. H. Betts	MATCH			200
Class B-Roy Thomas			 	192
Class A-J. B. Miller.	MATCH			200
Class B-Roy Thomas				191
Class A-J. B. Miller	MATCH		 	398
W. A. Seaver H. Frohm				396 395
Class B—C. K. Coble. J. A. Willner	S		 	386 386
C. N. German	1			385.
Class A-J. B. Miller. Class B-Thelma Stout	MATCH		 	100 97
Class A-L. Bittner	MATCH		 	100
Class B-Ira N. Craig				97
Class A-J. A. Willner J. B. Miller	MATCH			200 199
T. W. Foley				199
F. W. Bush C. B. Ritter			 	196
	MATCH	G		
Class B-Wm. Mountz	S	* * * * * * * *	 	198 188

NORTH JERSEY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

ON SATURDAY afternoon, September 19, and all day Sunday, September 20, the North Jersey Championship Match was fired

ONE MORE INSTANCE OF ARMED RESISTANCE

IN DIRECT refutation of the declaration of certain sincere but misguided officials that armed citizen resistence to banditry is futile comes a report from Sharpsville, Indiana, where the bank was held up on the afternoon of May 2. th

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Following the retreat of the bandits with the bank cash, one Edrite Parks, member of the Kokomo N. R. A. Club and cashier of the robbed bank, grabbed the bank's .45 Colt pistol and opened fire on the bandit car as it backed away from the curb. The car was pierced by six bullets, one of the two through the windshield, seriously wounding the driver in hand, arm and shoulder.

Mr. Parks is an excellent small-bore rifle shot and one of the most enthusiastic members of his rifle club. It is evident he has plenty of courage, and takes violent exception to the theory of passive submission to armed thugs. In honor thereof the Kokomo N. R. A. Club members held a banquet and special meeting and presented Mr. Parks with a "Reward of Merit" gold medal, the meeting being called to order with a special gavel made from one of Park's .45 A. C. P. bullets recovered from the riddled car abandoned by the bandits.

on the new ranges which were set up about a year ago by the Union County Park Commission at Nomahegan Park, just back of Cranford. This match was sponsored by the Union County Rifle Club.

Saturday was devoted to re-entry matches at all ranges. The day was clear and cool with a 20-mile 3 o'clock wind. Under these conditions it was extremely difficult to get a possible at 100 yards. But late in the afternoon Bill Schweitzer, who had just returned from Camp Perry where he had made the Dewar team, turned in as small a possible as has been seen in a long time. Bill was the first man to make his three possibles at the 50-yard range out of seven targets fired, and it was not until dusk Saturday evening that he was able to get his third possible at 100 yards.

In order to make it possible for Schweitzer and Sam Tekulsky to attend the Metropolitan shoot at White Plains on the 20th they were allowed to shoot their championship match on Saturday afternoon. At both 50 and 100 yards, these two boys turned in a 99 each, but at the 200-yard range on the decimal target Tekulsky fell for a 90 while Schweitzer pulled through with a 95.

Promptly at 10 o'clock Sunday morning the shooting was under way for the championship match which consisted of two sighters and ten shots at the 50-, 100-, and 200-yard ranges. A separate match at each range was included in the program, the scores for these three matches being taken from the championship match.

The day was very threatening; light extremely poor, with a 5 o'clock wind varying from 5 to 15 miles. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the saturated heavens opened and

delayed the last relay for nearly an hour. While 30 men registered for this shoot only 21 shot

the championship match.

At the 50-yard range only 5 possibles were turned in and the 100-yard range produced only 2. At the close of the first relay Samsoe, of Perth Amboy, had a 294, including a 95 on the decimal target at 200 yards. This score stood high only until the close of the second relay, when Wm. Bryan, of Roslyn, Pennsylvania, came in with a 294, after shooting a 96 at 200 yards. This, of course, outranked Samsoe. However, there were two other shooters to be reckoned with, and it was not until the last shot was fired that the winner of the match was definitely determined. H. J. Wood, of Elizabeth, won the match with a score of 295, turning in a 99 at both the 50- and 100-yard ranges and a 97 at 200 yards. Wood's third shot punctured the target 1/4 inch away from the seven-ring at 9 o'clock. This meant, of course, that in the remaining 7 shots only one more point could be lost and yet win the match. Yet under the trying conditions, including poor light, he showed his old-time form by finishing up with a 97, the 9 missing the ten-ring by less than 1/8 inch. Even at this point the championship was not decided until after Frank Cox, of Union, New Jersey, and a member of the Carrier Engineering Rifle Club, had fired his last shot at 200 yards. Mr. Cox has been shooting a little less than a year and has never shot anything but iron sights. But, after turning in a 98 at 50 yards and a 99 at 100 yards, he came through with a beautiful 97 at the long range for a total of 294, tying and outranking Samsoe and Bryan.

The 50-yard match was won by Wm. T. Bryan, with Chris Nohns second and R. H. Betts third. The 100-yard match was won by T. Samsoe, with John Barrett second and Wm. Schweitzer third; the 200-yard match being won by R. H. Betts, with Wm. T. Bryan second and T. Samsoe third.

In the match there were 21 Model 52 Winchesters used, including 2 with Hubalek barrels, and 3 special Winchesters by Pope, Johnson and Griffin & Howe. The Springfield was used by 3 shooters, as was the B. S. A. These guns were equipped with 22 Fecker and 6 Lyman and Winchester 'scope sights, 2 shooters using iron sights. Remington ammunition found favor with 19 of the group, including 15 users of Palma Match, 2 of Hi-Speed, 1 of Kleanbore, and 1 Silvadry. Winchester cartridges were used by 7 shooters and Peters had 1 representation, while U. S. had 2.

The high individual scores in the 3 matches:

	50-	YA	RD	MAT	ГСH	
Wm. T. Bryan Chris Nohns						
R. H. Betts L. Miller						
	100	-YA	RD	MA	TCH	
T. Samsoe John Garrett Wm. Schweitzer . L. Miller						 100+3 99+5
	200	-YA	ARI) MA	TCH	
R. H. Betts Wm. T. Bryan T. Samsoe						 96
Wm. Schweitzer						

BAY CITY (MICH.) CLUB SWAMPED BY CARNIVAL MATCHES

IT MAY have looked like a good idea to the officers of the newly organized Bay City Rifle Club to hold rifle and pistol matches in conjunction with the Annual Eastern Michigan Water Carnival, but little did they dream that the response by the shooters of the lower peninsula would sweep them off their feet and make the event an outstanding one in the history of Michigan shooting. A crowd of people beyond all expectation began to assemble on the Bay County Fair Grounds, Saturday afternoon, August 1, and it at once became apparent that the contemplated, rather lengthy courses of fire would have to be curtailed.

The match was opened with the Individual Rifle Match, calling for 40 shots per man prone at 50 yards. This was reduced to 20 shots per man. Favored by splendid weather conditions, the scores in this event were very satisfactory. There were 58 competitors. The medal winners were: Charles T. Paugh, Wayne Rifle Club, 196; Dr. H. W. Tustison, Acorn Rifle Club, 196; Walter C. Franke, Roosevelt Rifle Club, 196; Margaret Smith, Detroit Gun Club, 195; Moses W. Gates, Detroit Rifle and Revolver Club, 195.

Other well-known Detroit shooters were: Glen F. Petersimes, 194; George W. Wickersham, 194; Thomas W. Miller, 192; A. D. Adams, 189; Albert J. Kirchner, 189; Jack D. Lowry, 187; James W. Fegley, 186; Russell M. Smith, 182; Clyde J. Sayres, 159.

The Individual Pistol Match, calling for 20 shots (reduced from 40) slow fire at 15 yards, engaged 55 competitors. The medal winners were: Charles T. Paugh, Wayne Rifle Club, 182; Moses W. Gates, Detroit Rifle and Revolver Club, 180; Harold A. Steel, Roosevelt Rifle Club, 176; F. B. Niederstadt, Koehler Rifle Club, 174; J. Leppert, Saginaw Police Department, 174.

The afternoon was drawing to a close and the Rifle Team Match was therefore reduced to 10 shots per man instead of 40, at 50 yards prone. The following scores were made: Roosevelt Rifle Club, 483 x 500; A. C. (Flint) Rifle Club, 483; Detroit Rifle and Revolver Club, 481.

The Pistol Team Match had to be abandoned owing to the late hour and it was, therefore, decided by the officers in charge to use the individual scores. This placed the winning teams as follows: Detroit Rifle and Revolver Club, 853 x 1,000; Saginaw Police, Team No. 1, 846, and Acorn Rifle Club, 843.

The men who engineered this successful meet were: Russell J. Martin, Chief of Conservation for Northeastern Michigan, Executive Officer, and the following two officials of the Bay City Rifle Club: Herman Krause, President; George Lalonde, Secretary; and Roy Anderson, Statistical Officer; Robert Castro, Statistical Officer; and Leo D. Goddeyne, Business Manager.

The numerous medals, which are exceedingly fine and which were especially made up for the occasion, bear the legend "Eastern Michigan Water Carnival, Bay City," also show the crossed rifles, and on the reverse side are engraved with the name of the match to which

the name of the respective winner will be added. There were no range fees. One gold, one silver, and three each of the individuals were awarded bronze medals in each of the individual matches, and gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded in the team matches.

MONTANA SMALL-BORE TOURNAMENT

HE First Annual Midland Empire Small-Bore Rifle Tournament was conducted by the Yellowstone Rifle Club at Billings, September 8, 9, and 10. The tournament was highly successful in every way, drawing representatives from clubs as far south as Cheyenne, Wyoming, and as far north as Butte, Montana, including the towns of Bozeman, Roundup, Bridger and Laurel. All courses were fired strictly in accordance with N. R. A. rules. The first day's shooting consisted of re-entry matches, the second day, individual and championship matches and the third day, the Adjutant General's Match and the team matches. Two members of the Bozeman Rifle and Pistol Club won first place in the two-man team event. which club also carried off the Midland Empire Fair Trophy in the five-man club team match, with the Yellowstone Rifle Club placing second and the Montana National Guard team placing

No rifle match is complete in Montana without the presence of Colonel E. H. Williams, Adjutant General of Montana, who appeared the morning of the third day to witness the match named in his honor and the team events. In Match No. 7, the Adjutant General's, three shooters tied for first place with the score of 90. In the shoot off Ross Carey won with 46, while H. F. Snow had a better 45 than Art Hoefert, who placed third.

In the two-man team match, Al Lea and R. R. Bruce, of Bozeman, scored 390 and 385, respectively, to win. In the five-man Club Team championship match (No. 9) the Bozeman Rifle and Pistol Club scored 1,894; the Yellowstone Rifle Club, 1,866; and the Montana National Guard, Company H, 1,804. High standings in the individual matches follow:

INDIVIDUAL 50-YARD MATCH	
	96
Art Hoefert, Billings, Montana	04
H. F. Snow, Bozeman, Montana 19	92
INDIVIDUAL 100-YARD MATCH	-
	96
Koss Carey, Koundup, Montana	
Sam Seelig, Cheyenne, Wyoming	94
	91
INDIVIDUAL STANDING MATCH	
	56
Richard Throssel, Billings, Montana	49
J. K. Gauen, Bridger, Montana 1	47
DEWAR COURSE MATCH	
	91
Sam Seelig, Cheyenne, Wyoming	
H. F. Snow, Bozeman, Montana	85
	03
100-YARD ANY SIGHT MATCH	99
	96
and the state of t	93
CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH	
	60
	59
C. C. Hullinger, Billings, Montana	54

A SUCCESSFUL RIFLE CLUB

THE Vallejo Rifle and Pistol Club was organized in Vallejo, California, and affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America in March, 1925, with a membership of about seventy. It now has a membership of one hundred and fifty, and was incorporated as a non-

in June, 1931.

The Vallejo Club is a member of the North Bay Rifle Association, an organization composed of eight clubs located in the Bay Region around San Francisco. These clubs are: East Contra Costa Rifle Club, the Pabco Paint Rifle Club, of Oakland; the Pacific Telephone Club, of San Francisco; the Standard Oil Club, of Richmond; the Crockett Rifle Club, the Mare Island Rifle and Revolver Club, the Albany Rifle Club, and the Vallejo Rifle and Pistol Club.

Each year the North Bay Association shoots a series of matches, each club meeting each of the other clubs in a shoulder-to-shoulder match, the total number of wins, and the season's total score deciding the winner of the North Bay Rifle Association perpetual trophy. The Vallejo Club has been successful in annexing this trophy four times-1926, 1927, 1930, and 1931.

This year, before the official North Bay season opened, the Mare Island Club invited all the North Bay clubs to a big shoot on the spacious Mare Island range, and donated some fine trophies and medals. The shoot was very efficiently handled by the Mare Island Club, and the Vallejo Club started the year off right by taking the team trophy and the high individual trophy.

At the California State Matches in 1930, the Vallejo Club won the Roberts Island Trophy, given for the highest aggregate club score in

the civilian team tryouts.

This year the Vallejo Club won the big annual Navy Day Shoot that is held at Mare Island, California. This is a shoot that is to be held each year for the beautiful Mare Island Trophy. This meet draws the best teams from this locality, as the trophies and medals are excellent and plentiful. The clubs competing in this event this year, and the order in which they placed in the match, are as follows:

Vallejo Rifle and Pistol Club Santa Rosa Rifle Club Mare Island Rifle and Revolver Club Santa Cruz Rifle Club Roberts Island Rifle Club San Quentin Rifle Club Benecia-American Legion Rifle Club Palo Alto Rifle Club.

This year the Vallejo Club has met with but one defeat, and that one by the Capital City Rifle Club, of Sacramento, California, and they evened the score on that later in the season, when they took that club to the cleaners on their own range at Mather Field, Sacramento.

A few words about the facilities of the Vallejo Club: One of the best, if not the best, outdoor range in the State of Californiaa twelve-target range with firing points at 200, 300, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards, located on the main highway at Rockville, California. The range is in a beautiful green valley, and faces seven and one-half degrees west of north, giving good light conditions all day. In connection with the range is a picnic ground with a field kitchen.

The indoor range and club rooms are in the center of town, and the range proper has six targets at fifty feet. The shooting is done from tables, and these tables also serve as banquet tables when the occasion demands.

There is good deer hunting around here, so one of the annual events of the club at the indoor range is a venison dinner. This is,

profit corporation under the laws of California needless to say, one of the best attended features of the season. This year we seated about eighty at the feed, and everyone made a "pos-

> The rifle shooting game is very popular in California, there being more available competition and keener competition here than in most other places, and a club that can turn in several winnings each year must be more or less on the job. The Vallejo Rifle and Pistol Club think they are justified in being a little proud of their past record.-J. BUSHNELL SMITH.

ANNUAL TROPHIES OF THE BURBANK RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB



THE trophy at the left is the Dodd's trophy A and goes to the member that shoots the highest offhand score during the year at 200 yards.

The second from the left is the F. H. Phelps trophy. The Phelps Match consists of sighting shots and twenty shots for record at 1,000 yards. The winner's name is engraved on the trophy with score and year; the winner receives a gold medal also. The members compete for this trophy once each year.

The next is the W. W. Pike trophy. The Pike Match is 10 shots at 300 yards sitting, and 10 shots at 600 yards prone. The members compete for this trophy semi-annually each year; the winner receives a gold medal and has his name engraved on the trophy with his score and the year.

The last one is the W. D. Murphy trophy. The Murphy Match is a free rifle match in every way, any rifle, any sights and any trigger. The match consists of ten shots in each position, standing, sitting and prone, on the 300 meter target at 300 yards. The winner receives a gold medal and has his name engraved on the trophy.

All of these matches are shot with the .30-06 rifle weighing less than nine pounds, except the Murphy match.

TRIBUTE TO THE SECRETARY'S WIFE

NE of the N. R. A. booklets, designed to guide rifle club organizers and the officials of new and struggling rifle and revolver clubs, advocates the selection of a single man as the club secretary. Maybe it's a typographical error or perhaps the author was a cynic, but-

Who assists in addressing notices to club

Who helps type stories of matches and meetings for the local papers or 'phones the dope to the sports editor?

Who owns the typewriter the secretary uses? Who helps with the compilation of scores and making out the annual firing record and property return?

Who never passes up an opportunity to "work" on inactive or delinquent members or good prospects?

Who keeps posted on shooting events the world over and does her best to "sell" the shooting idea and combat anti-firearms propa-

Who practiced economy to enable the secretary to own a rifle, a dope box and all the accessories and "gadgets"?

Who made the secretary's shooting coat and aided in the fabrication of most all the shooting coats in the club?

Who does all the "missionary work" among the shooters' wives to induce them to permit their husbands to attend matches?

Who answers the 'phone dozens of times daily to reply to inquiries regarding the next match and whether there is any 1929 N. M. on hand

Who handles sales of targets, patches, solvent, rods, parts and cartridges in the secretary's absence?

Who makes frequent trips to the bank to get checks to the D. C. M. certified, and who searches the hardware stores for 'phone batteries, screw eyes, thumbtacks and whatnot for range use?

Who drives to the express office every time that arms, ammunition and targets arrive?

Who encourages a hardworking secretary when the outlook is dismal, and who talks him out of it every time he threatens to resign?

Who arranges the household program so as to enable the secretary to be at the range on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays?

Who gets the secretary up early on Sunday morning, gets him an early breakfast, puts up his lunch and gets him off to the range?

Who makes a bucket of paste every week for use at the butts?

Who bought as a Christmas gift that 'scope that all and sundry use?

Echo answers to each-"The Secretary's Wife!"

The above tribute to the club secretary's wife was, unfortunately, submitted anonymously. We would like to publish the name of the writer, because we like the way he stands up for the women folks, and also because it might help his standing around the house if his wife knew how much he thought of her.

On the other hand, we may be all wrong. The above may have been written by the secretary's wife, in which case we say "hats off to her." In spite of all of which, however, we still say that it is wise for a new club in organizing to try to pick an unmarried man as secretary, because no married man can do justice to his family while putting a new rifle club on its feet. And why add marital difficulties to all the others that a club secretary has to contend with?

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The Sabraton Rifle Club is open for postal matches with other clubs, either Dewar match or 50-ft. gallery matches. Write D. M. Thomas, Secretary, Sabraton Rifle Club, R. 6, Box 31, Morgantown, W. Va.

INTERNATIONAL SMALL-BORE TEAM CONTRIBUTIONS

Amount of contributions previously						
Mr. Isaac Brown, Chester, W. Va. Ventura County Rifle Association.						2.50
						647.35

RECENT EVENTS

.30 Caliber Rifle—West Coast Rifle Club, San Diego, Calif.

Scoring 319 out of a possible 350 over the 600, 500, 300, and 200 yard ranges, Carl Schroder won a match held by the West Coast Rifle Club, San Diego, California, over the Marine Corps range on Sunday, August 16. Schroder's closest rival was Shockey who scored 315. On the following Sunday, same course of fire and same range, Schroder again led the other members of the club with 328, ten points better than Shockey, who once more gave the winner his closest battle.

In a match between the Marines and members of the club on Sunday, August 30, the service men won, 1909 to 1875. Seeley was high Marine with 332 and Schroder was high civilian and second high among all with a score of 329. Six-man teams competed.

The club now has under way a series of five matches for a trophy, three medals and a fifth prize consisting of 100 rounds of ammunition. Members of the club are now using the San Diego police range for pistol practice through the courtesy of the police department.

.22 Caliber Rifle—Maryland Division, Pennsylvania Railroad, Meet

In a small bore match held over the Todd's Cut range of the Maryland Division, Pennsylvania Railroad, near Wilmington, Del., on September 12, F. R. Lesney, Wilmington, won the 50-yard match with 189 x 200, and H. G. Olson, captain of the Harrisburg, Pa., police, won the 100-yard match with 192 x 200. Mr. Lesney, with 387; G. H. Sharpe, 381, and Captain Olson, 380, were the three high in the aggregate. Captain Olson won the unlimited 25-yard reentry and Lesney and Sharpe won the two-man team match. Railroad shooters from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Camden, Wilmington and Baltimore competed.

ANTLERS VOTE TO JOIN N. R. A.

RIFLE and pistol shooting were made major activities of the California Antlers at their state convention Saturday, August 8, in San Francisco. Stockton Lodge of Antlers No. 218, B. P. O. Elks, brought the matter to the attention of the delegates from the other local lodges and urged that each join the National Rifle Association.

Gerald Wallace, advisor of the Stockton Antlers, and coach of the rifle team at the College of the Pacific, addressed the convention and explained the advantages of affiliation with the N. R. A. The newly elected state officers decided to feature news of rifle and pistol shooting in the California Antler, the official publication. Postal and shoulder-to-shoulder matches between the different lodges are now being arranged, and individuals and clubs are planning to enter the competitions sponsored by the N. R. A.

A SCORING SYSTEM HAVING MERIT

THE Granville Rifle and Pistol Club got a late start on our outdoor 200-yard range. Nevertheless we got it finished and have had much pleasure on it. Our pit is dug on the side of a hill, 5 feet deep, with the dirt thrown toward the firing point and held in place by logs laid overlap like our grandfathers built their log buildings. Three vertical sliding target frames supported by a suitable structure of 2 x 8's and discarded cedar telephone poles did the trick. At the firing point we have a sort of bulletin board, large enough to hold three 200-yard small-bore targets, which is connected with the pit by telephone, including two special sets with operator's head sets.

During practice two operators are constantly on the circuit, in addition to the target men; four men constitute a full pit detail. When a shot is fired, the target is pulled; the shot located and transmitted over the telephone to the firing point, where the operator places an upholstering tack in the bulletin board target in the exact spot as in the pit. This tells the shooter exactly what he is doing, and during a match, the scorer takes the count from this. While the system requires all of the detail to be exacting, it is very speedy and eliminates carrying targets, and other confusion, and the scorer's table is never crowded by spectators.

We have been running chicken shoots to help defray expenses but they are poorly patronized. Just now we are setting up a running-deer target; the animal will finish his run in the pit where the score will be recorded as usual.

Nearly all of my work has been done with our Springfield, equipped with Lyman 48 and 17-A (small aperture), loaded with 42-gr. Government Pyro, .303 Savage, 190 gr., soft point bullet. I can depend on 5" groups and smaller. Two of our men are using Krags with a handload of 36-gr. Pyro with the same bullet and imperfect holding breaks a tie almost every time we come together. The Winchester .52's are not in it when these rifles are present.—HERMAN J. SEBERT.

CLUB LITERATURE

AN ATTRACTIVE 7" x 10" 20-page booklet printed in dark brown ink on pale buff paper, cover and all, has received as much attention at N. R. A. headquarters as any other this season. It is an inexpensive stapled job, entitled "Behind the Firing Line," and is the work of the Editorial Committee of the St. Paul (Minn.) Municipal Rifle and Pistol Club; Dorothy Stewart, secretary.

The cover is embellished with a cut of the official N. R. A. 50-foot target, upper left, and of two .22 Long Rifle caliber cartridges at the bottom, with "National Rifle Association" in script type between. The booklet contents include a history of the club, range dope, humorous anecdotes and ink sketches, amusingly personal, and is made up on the order of a high school annual, in dedication of the second anniversary of the club's organization date, April 25, 1929.



NEW ARMS AND AMMUNITION GOODS

REMINGTON 7 mm. Model 30-S rifle and new 7 mm. ammunition: The Remington Arms Company have just produced their Models 30 and 30-S rifles to shoot the 7 mm. Mauser cartridge. As is well known, the writer does not consider the Model 30 rifle an entirely satisfactory arm, but can highly indorse the Model 30-S rifle in this caliber. It is a most excellent, high-grade, bolt-action sporting rifle, with modern sights and excellent modern stock, and is capable of responding to all the skill that a trained rifleman can develop.

The Remington Arms Company have also produced two new 7 mm. Mauser cartridges for the above and other rifles of this caliber. One is loaded with a 139-grain Hi-speed bullet, and the other with a 175-grain Express mushroom bullet. Both bullets have hollow points and gilding-metal jackets. The following are the ballistic characteristics of these two cartridges as compared with the old, original 7 mm. Mauser cartridge:

	Old New 5-gr. 139-gr.	New 175-gr
	P. H.S.	E.M.
Weight of bullet, grains	175 139	175
Muzzle Velocity, f. s2,	300 2,900	2,550
Muzzle Energy, feet lbs 2,1	060 2,600	2,530
Trajectory midway of 200 yards,		
inches	5.4 2.5	3.0

The above velocities are understood to have been taken in a rifle with 30-inch barrel. In the 24-inch barrel of the Remington Model 30-S rifle, they will be about 100 f. s. less.

In the writer's opinion, the 139-grain Hispeed cartridge should be excellent for deer, sheep, goat, caribou, black bear and, of course, smaller animals. It should prove one of the best cartridges in existence for deer. The 175-grain Express mushroom cartridge should prove amply powerful enough for any American big game, including moose and the larger bear.

Not having a Remington rifle, I tried the cartridges in a 7 mm. Niedner Springfield rifle, and in a 7 mm. Krieghoff Mauser rifle. They shot very excellently in both arms, and gave good accuracy. It is interesting to note that at 100 yards the Express mushroom cartridge gave a center of impact 6 inches higher in the Niedner, and 31/2 inches high in the Mauser rifle, than did the Hi-speed cartridge, the sight adjustment being unchanged. Both rifles have 26-inch barrels, but the Mauser has a raised matted rib the full length of the barrel. Probably in most rifles the centers of impact with both cartridges will be very close together at 200 yards, and sometimes they may come close enough to permit of interchange of ammunition without change in sight adjustment.

The angles of elevation with these two cartridges are as follows:

Range,													139-grain Hi-Speed	175-grain Exp. Mushroom
100													2.0"	2.7'
200													4.3"	5.7'
300	Ī			ĺ		ì	ì	ì	ì	ì		Ī	7.3'	9.1'
400													10.0'	12.9'
500													14.0'	17.3"
600													18.5"	22.2'
														_T W



(A Unit of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

Bi-Weekly Team Matches Well Under Way

THE first series of five Bi-Weekly Team Matches for the 1931-32 season is well under way. These matches are open to all Junior clubs in good standing regardless of their local affiliation. Conducted in two sections, one prone and the other prone and standing, fifty-six teams have entered the prone matches and eight teams in the position events.

The high schools are well in the lead in the number of entries, but there are many Y. M. C. A.'s, Boy Scouts and independent groups

to be heard from.

Kemper Military School of Boonville, Missouri, leads in the number of teams entered. Kemper has five teams ready to shoot prone and standing. Stadium High School of Tacoma, Washington, and the New Trier High School of Winnetka, Illinois, have three teams entered in the prone matches. Malden High School of Malden, Massachusetts, has entered two teams prone and one prone and standing. Theodore Roosevelt High School of New York City, the South Bend, Indiana, Y. M. C. A., the Edward Little Junior Rifle Club of Auburn, Maine, the Lewis and Clark High School of Spokane, Washington, Blodgett Vocational High School of Syracuse, New York, Lincoln High School of Salina, Kansas, all have two teams entered in the prone matches. Knoxville High School of Knoxville, Tennessee, and Western High School of Washington, D. C., have one team entered in the prone matches and one in the position events.

The Bi-Weekly Match plan was originally proposed by leaders of Junior clubs interested in providing a prolonged program of competition to include the necessary incentives for creating interest and the encouragement of better scores. Additions and improvements to the plan have been made from time to time and the contests now come nearer to satisfying and encouraging beginners in competition as well as the more experienced shooting clubs. In fact, the matches throughout are one of encouragement, providing for divisions or leagues in which teams are classified according to their shooting strength.

Generally when a program is conducted over

a period of months the interest lags before the contest is completed, but not so in this particular plan, for it is divided into three short series of five matches. In each series of five matches teams are classified into three divisions, A, B and C, and the weaker shooting outfits are encouraged to improve their team scores so that they might move up into faster competition with the more experienced and better shooting clubs.

In the prone section of these matches teams consist of ten competitors, the five high scores to count. The five-man team score in the first match completed designates the division A, B or C in which the teams compete. The Division A clubs are those that are more experienced and qualified to make team score of 485 or better. Division B consists of clubs less experienced and capable of turning in scores of 464 through 484. Clubs that have little or no experience in team competition are classed in Division C.

All clubs, however, shoot through the identical course of firing and as teams of a lower division rating advance their scores they are graduated to divisions of higher classification

and keener competition.

Returns for these matches are due at National Headquarters within five days after the close of each scheduled event. Targets are rescored and bulletins are prepared for mailing to all shooting teams. Teams are listed according to their team scores and in addition receive points or credits for standing. In the A Division these points are given the first ten teams in multiples of 30 up to 300. In the B Division the first ten teams receive points in multiples of 20 up to 200 and in the C Division points in multiples of 10 up to 100. At the close of each series of five matches the three teams in each division having the highest number of points are awarded special trophies. At the close of the three series of matches the high team in each division receives a special trophy and the members are presented with special medal awards.

Now, in the position section of the matches, teams fire prone and standing. Seven com-

petitors constitute a team and all entrants compete for standing in but one division in each match. The five high total scores make up the team total and points are allotted the ten high teams in each match according to their standing. These points are given in multiples of 10 up to 100. At the close of the series of five matches the high team receives a trophy and at the close of the three series the team having the highest aggregate number of credits receives a special trophy and medals are presented to the team members.

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At least one team should be entered in these matches by every affiliated Junior club. Clubs may enter as many teams as they wish in either the prone or position section of these matches. Unless a study is made of the plan and its arrangement it might possibly seem somewhat confusing to clubs that have not yet added it to their program, but a trial will soon be convincing of its simplicity, as all records are compiled at National Headquarters and bulletins are published listing the results.

The second series of five matches open with the match scheduled for week ending January 9. An early entry will bring the official targets for all five matches in the series. The entry fee for a complete series is but one dollar per team.

MEMBERS AND CLUBS REAFFILIATE NOW FOR 1932

THE JUNIOR gallery season of medal qualifications and match firing is well under way. Individual and club members are competing for the advanced stages in marksmanship in the medal course, which consists of eighteen distinct stages for fifteen decorations of national significance. Members of organized clubs are taking a keen interest in the Bi-Weekly Plan of team matches, the first series of which will be completed in December. Then there are the National Individual and Team Matches to look forward to.

With this attractive program as complete as it is, offering a year round activity, the matter of first consideration at this time is that of reaffiliation. Junior membership in the N. R. A., individual and club, is for the calendar year. Affiliated members and clubs are in good standing for the remainder of this year and are eligible to continue their qualifications and match firing, but as all affiliations expire on the first of the new year, it is suggested that they give some thought to early reaffiliation.

Now, when practically all Junior institutions are reorganizing and laying plans for the gallery season of shooting activities, is the time to reaffiliate and place the club in good standing for the coming year. It won't be necessary to go through the many details experienced when first making application for a charter. A list of active members and officers with their home addresses and the five-dollar club reaffiliation is all that is required.

Individual Junior members are also requested to reaffiliate early. Submitting their name, address and age with the twenty-five cent annual membership fee will be sufficient for completing renewals. New 1932 membership cards, buttons and rule books will then be mailed to all renewing their membership. These members will also receive the JUNIOR NEWS, published monthly.

Reaffiliated members and members of reaffiliated clubs will then be eligible to continue their qualification firing and in the matches after January 1st.

Quite a number of members have reached the Junior age limit of nineteen and are no longer eligible to compete in this program. They can, however, affiliate as senior members of the N. R. A. and compete in a more elaborate program of marksmanship.

EXPERTS AND DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN

E IGHTY-FIVE members have been added to the select list of Expert Riflemen, having completed the prescribed course of marksmanship. Many of these qualifications were made during the latter part of the summer season while members were attending the many private and institutional camps throughout the country. Those of us who are familiar with the complete program of qualification firing have some idea of the amount of shooting that has taken place in qualifying this number of experts. It is no small matter to complete this course through fourteen advanced stages in the four positions.

At the suggestion of a number of boy and girl leaders a new decoration was added to the course. This decoration, the Marksman First-Class Bar for attachment to the Marksman Medal coming between the Marksman and Sharpshooter grades, now rounds out the course as the advancement in stages from Pro-Marksman through to the bars leading up to Expert Rifleman is in each case but five points. Many of our members had difficulty in overcoming the ten-point jump between the Marksman and Sharpshooter grades.

Favorable comment with but one exception has been received relative to this addition to the course. Members and adult leaders have not hesitated to tell us of the improvement made. Their comments are along the lines of those received from a camp leader who wrote as follows: "I feel that this addition to the awards is quite an improvement. I have found the jump of ten points between Marksman and Sharpshooter is difficult for the campers to make, so that in the light of the rapid advance through Pro-Marksman and Marksman they often become discouraged before completing the qualification for Sharpshooter."

EXPERT RIFLEMEN

Matthew J. Schwabenlender, Delafield, Wis. Don Alford, Winnetka, Ill. Davis Lott, Wilmette, Ill. Gerald Parker, Winnetka, Ill. Alfred S. Thomas, Chicago, Ill. W. B. Crane, Spring Hill, Ala. Darlon Snider, Elmdale, Kans. John Halloran, New York, N. Y. Howard H. Zarfoss, Elizabeth, Pa. Alfred I. Stuart, Wilmington, Del. James Vinje, Madison, Wis. Andrew Benedict, Nashville, Tenn. Raymond Taylor, Malden, Mass. James E. Ross, Freeport, Texas. Clinton Horrocks, Brooklyn, N. Y. John H. Martin, Plainfield, N. J. Jane Butler, Bristol, W. Va. William Earnshaw, W. Newton, Mass. Joseph Haywood, Ambler, Pa. C. W. Grammins, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y. Ruth M. Nielsen, Winthrop, Mass. Joseph Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y. Dorothy Torrence, Indianapolis, Ind. Elizabeth Kind, Jacksonville, Ill. Joseph Jones, Boston, Mass. John O'Brien, Boston, Mass. Lewis Bosher, Hampton, Richmond, Va. Charles Bachmann, Washington, D. C. Keneth Christenberg, Knoxville, Tenn. Charles Zehnder, Nashville, Tenn. R. Brown, Charleston, W. Va. Arthur Bryant, Alexandria, Va. John H. Elliott, Baltimore, Md. Charles Phares, Terrace Park, Ohio. Robert Brown, Charleston, W. Va. A. R. Hoxton, Jr., Alexandria, Va. Alberta Bainbridge, Wichita, Kans. Paul Fletcher, New Britain, Conn. Eugene Gerf, Chicago, Ill. Lemuel Bannister, Montclair, N. J. John W. Grant, Jr., Pelham Heights, N. Y. Harvey Smith, Syracuse, N. Y. Donald Wheaton, Pelham Manor, N. Y. John Russell, Salem, Mass. Lewis Parker, Glen Rock, N. J. Richard Berry, Malden, Mass. Gordon Hall, Indianapolis, Ind. Wade Holman, Amarillo, Texas. Vivien Buser, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Lorraine Updike, Omaha, Nebraska. William F. Martens, San Francisco, Calif. Dorr Newton, Home Harbor, N. J. Ruth Lamb, Lakewood, Ohio. Mary Shelton, Farmville, Va. Eleanor Fullington, Clay Center, Kans. Florence Charles, St. Paul, Minn. Harry A. Young, Atlantic City, N. J. Charles McFarland, Orange, Tex.

Bill Doyle, Cincinnati, Ohio. Henry Collins, Macon, Ga. Billy Richardson, Orlando, Fla. J. E. Franzen, Maplewood, N. J. C. K. Hedges, Maplewood, N. J. J. Hunt, Orange, N. J. W. R. Schubart, Kew Gardens, N. Y. Robert K. Sandager, Lisbon, N. Dak. Sarah Stuart, Bristol, Va. Elizabeth Martin, Bristol, Va. Frances Holt, Bristol, Va. M. Rogers, Bristol, Va. Elizabeth Ericson, Bristol, Va. Jane Rowland, Bristol, Va. Lea Engle, Bristol, Va. Martha D. Stanley, Bristol, Va. Frances Mallory, Bristol, Va. Edna Schlegel, Bristol, Va. Hartley Tennant, Syracuse, N. Y. W. A. Twitchell, San Francisco, Calif. Albert V. Lyntic, Richmond, Calif. Robert Shanklin, Wichita, Kans. Preston Geiger, Hattiesburg, Miss. Derickson Roberts, Hattiesburg, Miss. Gordon Austin, Washington, D. C. Gloria F. Roupe, Raymore, Missouri. John Warnock, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The honor roll of Distinguished Riflemen is gradually increasing in length. We have six Distinguished Riflemen to add to the rolls this month. These members have not only qualified as Expert Riflemen but have completed the final stage for qualifications offered by the Junior Rifle Corps for individual achievement, completing forty targets, ten each in the prone, sitting, kneeling and standing positions, all scores on a target made consecutively.

DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN

Arthur K. Popp, Dundee, Ill.
Randall Decker, Montclair, N. J.
Harry Briner, Chicago, Ill.
F. H. Wright, Washington, D. C.
Noland E. Dickason, Youngstown, Ohio.
Bill Savoie, Chicago, Illinois.

"MOSTLY PERSONAL"

RETURNING home filled with news of the rifle range at Camp Creve Cœur during the summer, Rifleman Louis Sanborn, of Pekin, Illinois, has completed the organization of an enthusiastic group of youngsters within his local Scout Troop and high school. Sanborn assumed the full supervision of the range at camp, attended the Citizens Military Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, and also, by qualifying through the Correspondence Course for Junior leaders, has proven his capability to instruct this local group.

There are fourteen members in the club, ranging in ages from fourteen to eighteen years, and four of them own their own rifles, which gives them an excellent start. An outdoor range is available for their use and plans are now materializing for the construction of a gallery range, enabling all members in the club to continue with their firing throughout the colder months ahead.

1,000,000 HITS

RIFLE shooting proved a major activity in the many summer camps as evidenced by the summary of qualification presentations that follow. In more than three hundred and fifty private and institutional boy and girl camps throughout the country, better than twenty thousand decorations were presented for achievement with the rifle. These figures establish a new record in the summer camps as one year ago there were but three hundred and twenty-five camps affiliated and the total presentations were slightly over sixteen thousand

Forty-six camps made presentations numbering more than one hundred decorations. This is another figure of interest. In the breakdown two camps issued more than five hundred decorations, three camps four hundred decorations, three camps three hundred decorations and eleven camps more than two hundred decorations.

Camp Wood of Elmdale, Kansas, in runner-up position a year ago, stepped to the front with the highest total of qualifications, numbering 563. Brown Memorial Camp of Abilene, Kansas, leader for the past two years, placed second with 507 decorations. Camp Roosevelt of Iron County, Wisconsin, their first year in N. R. A. Junior competition came third in standing with 416 decorations. The Cheley Colorado Camps of Estes Park, Colorado, came next with 413. Then followed Camp Mary Dell, sister camp to Brown Me-

morial, with 410 decorations. This is a new record for presentations in girl camps. Camp Lincoln at Hubert, Minnesota, Greenbrier at Alderson, West Virginia, and Perry, at Camp Perry, Ohio, followed in the 300 class with 391, 382 and 307 awards respectively. Camp O-At-Ka at East Sebago, Maine, was high camp in the 200 class with 279 decorations. Camp Fleur de Lis of Fitzwillam, N. H., came second with 274 decorations. Camp Sequoya of Bristol, Virginia, followed with 263 and Camp Chimney Rock of Chimney Rock, N. C., came next with 262.

A number of camps went well over the one hundred mark in the number of bar qualifications. Camp Greenbrier registered 201 bars, Camp Lincoln 157, Camp Wood 125 and Camp Menatoma of Kents Hills, Maine, 123. Camp Sequoya, a girls camp, had 117 and Cheley, Colorado, 109. Camp Greenbrier and Sequoya also qualified 11 Expert Riflemen during the season.

Tabulating camp qualifications the pin decorations have not actually been considered as qualifications, as in practically every instance they were accepted by campers in addition to the diplomas and medal awards.

The following records are not entirely complete as a number of directors have failed to submit complete returns.

Camp and Location	Medals	Pins	Bars
Abena, Belgrade Lakes, Me	78	1	22
Abenakis, China, Maine	26	***	
Abnaki, North Hero, Vermont	122	50	
Adirondack, Glenburnie, New York.	45		4
Agawam, Crescent Lake, Maine	33		14

Alleghany, Alleghany P. O., W. Va.			Bars
Aneguany, Aneguany I. O., W. Va.	153	30	87
Androscoggin, Wayne, Maine	106	49	59
Arbutus, Mayfield, Michigan	33	16	6
Arcadia, Casco, Maine	47	32	
Audubon, Ward, Colorado	10	7	
Baiting Hollow, Port Jefferson, N. Y.	10		
Barta, Casco, Maine	10		**
Bartlesville Y. M. C. A., Bartlesville,			
Okla.	11	::	
Bedford, Bedford, Indiana Birch Rock, East Waterford, Maine	135	44	22
Birch Rock, East Waterford, Maine	40	3.3	14
Black Bear, Marion, N. C	41 26	3	3
Blue Moon, East Orland, Maine	26	4	5
Bon Air, Nashville, Tenn Bonaventure, New Mills, N. B.,	40	-4	* *
Canada	38		
Boothbay Bath Maine	33		
Boothbay, Bath, Maine Boycroft, Wolfeboro, N. H.	9	7	2
Boy Scout Reservation, Dunn's Sta-			-
tion, Penna	60		
tion, Penna. Brinton, Agency, Missouri	67		
Brooklyn Scout Camp, Narrowsburg,			
N. Y	107	1	7
Brown Ledge, Mallets Bay, Vermont Brown Memorial, Abilene, Kansas	18	3	
Brown Memorial, Abilene, Kansas.	485	1.5	22
Burke, Preston, Oklahoma	23	5	* *
Canal Zone Scout Camp, Goshen,	2.2		
Connecticut Calumet, Canaan, N. H. Cape Cod, Mashpee, Mass. Care Away, Galena, Missouri	33		
Calumet, Canaan, N. H	56	1	2
Care Away Calena Missouri	183	9	62
Carolina, Brevard, N. C.	11	,	04
Carson, Fredericksburg, Penna. Cauble, Benedict, Kansas Cedar Hill, Sumneytown, Pa.	14		
Cauble, Benedict, Kansas	162		30
Cedar Hill, Sumneytown, Pa	18	17	3
Chapman, Ardmore, Oklahoma	2		
Cheley Colorado, Estes Park, Colo.	304		109
Cherokee, Reidsville, N. C	39		* *
Chewonki, Wiscasset, Maine Chickawah, Harrison, Maine	52	4.5	1.5
Chickawah, Harrison, Maine	63	2	17
Chimney Rock, Chimney Rock, N. C.	169	69	93
Chipinaw, Swan Lake, N. Y	12	10	* *
Chippewa Trail, Rapid City, Mich.	20	30	* *
Cloudmont, Mentone, Alabama	20	11	10
Coaquannock, Belgrade, Me Cobbossee, Winthrop, Maine	19	1	10
Cocby, Birmingham, Alabama	19	1	10
Court Oreilles, Hayward, Wisconsin	45		2
Creve Cœur, Bath, Illinois	35	1	•
Crockett, Pueblo, Colorado	13		
Crockett, Granbury, Texas	53		
Cunningham, Davis, Oklahoma	93		6
Cunningham, Davis, Oklahoma Dan Beard, Hawley, Penna.	67		19
Deerhorn, Rhinelander, Wisc.	56		5
DeWitt, Wolfeboro, N. H	46	20	8

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THE REMPER MILITARY SCHOOL RIFLE TEAM, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI
THIS TEAM HAD THE HIGH SCORE FOURTEEN OUT OF FIFTEEN TIMES IN THE N. R. A. BI-WEEKLY MATCHES; PLACED
SECOND IN THE HEARST TROPHY (MIDWEST DIVISION); FIRST IN THE HIGH SCHOOL, DEWAR, MISSOURI; TIED FOR FIRST
IN THE COLLEGE DEWAR, MISSOURI; TWO FIRSTS IN IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY SHOOT; FIRST IN KEMPER INDOOR MEET;
AND SECOND IN N. R. A. MILITARY SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP. IN FORTY-ONE TELEGRAPHIC AND SHOULDER TO SHOULDER
MATCHES IT WON THIRTY-SIX AND LOST FIVE, WINNING TEN CUPS AND TROPHIES AND SEVENTY-FOUR MEDALS. KEMPER
STUDENTS HAVE ALSO WON FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX N. R. A. JUNIOR QUALIFICATIONS THIS YEAR

Camp and Location	Medals	Pins	Bars
Dick Victor's Camp, Ellwood City,			
Penna. Dr. Petit Camps, Shelter Island,	192	**	
N. Y Pacific Grove Calif	21		
Dudley, Westport, N. Y	138		7
	60		9
Eastford, Eastford, Conn. Eberhart, Corey, Michigan Elklore, Winchester, Tenn. Elliott, Old Fort, N. C. Emardee, Citronelle, Ala. Fernway, Monterey, Mass. Flambeau, Eagle River, Wisc. Fleur de Lis, Fitzwilliam, N. H. Forest Hills, Groton, N. H. Forest Hake, Warrensburg, N. Y. French Broad, Brevard, N. C. Garland, Locust Grove, Okla. Great East Lodge, Sanbornville, N. H. Great Lakes, Fairview, Penna.	204	44	32 27
Elliott, Old Fort, N. C.	11	13	
Fernway, Monterey, Mass	20		
Flambeau, Eagle River, Wisc Fleur de Lis, Fitzwilliam, N. H	214	88	60
Forest Lake Warrenchurg N. V.	35	iż	
French Broad, Brevard, N. C	56		2
Garland, Locust Grove, Okla. Great East Lodge, Sanbornville, N. H. Great Lakes, Fairview, Penna. Greatlock, Dublin, N. H. Great Oaks, Oxford, Maine. Greenbrier, Alderson, W. Va. Half Moon, Great Barrington, Mass. Hanes, King, N. C. Hatchet Mountain, Hope, Maine. Ha-Wa-Ya, Harrison, Maine.	43		
N. H. Great Lakes, Fairview, Penna.	16	iò	27
Greatlock, Dublin, N. H	7	15	5
Greenbrier, Alderson, W. Va	181	76	201
Half Moon, Great Barrington, Mass. Hanes, King, N. C.	40 45	14	22
Hatchet Mountain, Hope, Maine Ha-Wa-Ya, Harrison, Maine	41 110		62
Ha-Wa-Ya, Harrison, Maine Hawthorne, Raymond, Me Healthland, Crescent Lake, Me Hiswatha, Cornish, Maine Highland Nature, South Naples, Me Highland Nature, South Naples, Me Highlands, Sayner, Wisc. Idlewild, Lakeport, N. H. Indian Acres, Fryeburg, Me Indianola, Madison, Wisc. Interlochen, Interlochen, Mich. Ironwood, Harrison, Me Iroquois, McIvor, Michigan Iroquois, Penn Yan, New York Item Boy Scouts, Clinton, Iowa Junaluska, Lake Junaluska, N. C. "K" Kamps, Branson, Missouri Kaaterskill, Pownal, Vermont.	45	i	5
Hiawatha, Cornish, Maine	16	9	
Highland Nature, South Naples, Me.	130	6	88
Idlewild, Lakeport, N. H.	62 47		21
Indian ola, Madison, Wisc.	25	11	16
Interlochen, Interlochen, Mich	54 33	45	7
Iroquois, McIvor, Michigan	68	**	24
Item Boy Scouts, Clinton, Iowa	73	31	
Junaluska, Lake Junaluska, N. C.	45	23	
"K" Kamps, Branson, Missouri. Kaaterskill, Pownal, Vermont. Kabeyun, Alton Bay, N. H. Kairphree, Alpena, Michigan. Katahdin, Sweden, Maine. Kee-Mo-Sah-Bee, Mullet Lake, Mich. Kemah Lodge, Bradford, N. H.	11	5	
Kairphree, Alpena, Michigan	13 10	11	
Katahdin, Sweden, Maine	20 35	19	ii
Kemah Lodge, Bradford, N. H	18 183	23	53
Kennebec, North Belgrade, Me	40		
Keystone, Brevard, N. C.	70 18	15	8
Kiamesha, Newton, N. J.	97 67	10	
Kee-Mo-Sah-Bee, Mullet Lake, Mich. Kemah Lodge, Bradford, N. H. Kemp, Grove, Oklahoma. Kennebec, North Belgrade, Me. Kewanhee, Weld, Maine Keystone, Brevard, N. C. Kiamesha, Newton, N. J. Kieve, Nobleboro, Me. Kill Kare, St. Albans Bay, Vt. Kinacamps, Lyons, Colorado. Kn-Uh-He, Roswell, New Mexico Koda, Bridgton, Me.		18	
Kn-Uh-He, Roswell, New Mexico	24 15	1	2
Koda, Bridgton, Me. Kooch-I-Ching, Rainier, Minn. Lafayette, Merrill, New York Lake Charles Boy Scout, Lake Charles La	11 36	5	51
Lafayette, Merrill, New York	8	8	
Charles, La. Lake Delaware, Delphi, N. Y.	11		
Lake Delaware, Delphi, N. Y Lake Hubert Girls, Hubert, Minne-	43	* 4	3
Sota Lake Pocahontas, Meadow View, Va.	64 13	25	14
Laurel Falls, Clayton, Ga Leale, Tannecomo, Missouri	6		* 2
	36 25	2	1 3
Lenape, Tafton, Pennsylvania	66 234	138	157
Lenape, Tafton, Pennsylvania	16	6	2
Little Bear, Thompson Ridge, N. Y.	34	10	3 2
Long Lake Louge, Worth Drington,	16		
Lookout Mountain, Mentone, Ala-			2
bama Louis Ernst, Madison, Ind. McClintock, Bartlesville, Okla.	16	16	7
McClintock, Bartlesville, Okla McCoy, Pine Crest, Calif	75		
Machigonne, Raymond, Me	74	1 5	52
Manning, Andover, Mass	58	17	45
Marist, Lakemont, Ga	31	23	4
Mary Orton, Worthington, Ohio	397 19		13
Mashnoe, Monument Beach, Mass.	75	48	17
Mechano, South Casco, Me	22		7
Medomak, Washington, Me Menatoma, Kents Hill, Me	86	1	17
Miller, Sturgeon Lake, Mich	68	* *	1 2
McClintock, Bartlesville, Okla, McCoy, Pine Crest, Calif. McCoy, Pine Crest, Calif. Machigonne, Raymond, Me. Manitowish, Boulder Junction, Wisc. Manning, Andover, Mass. Maquam, Swanton, Vermont Marist, Lakemont, Ga. Mary Dell, Abilene, Kansas. Mary Orton, Worthington, Ohio. Mashnoe, Monument Beach, Mass. Matoaka, St. Leonard, Md. Mcchano, South Casco, Me. Medomak, Washington, Me. Medomak, Washington, Me. Miller, Sturgeon Lake, Mich. Miller, Sturgeon Lake, Mich. Minnesota, Deer River, Minnesota Minnewawa, Raymond, Me. Minne Monka (Boys), Three Lakes, Wisc. Winne Works Lodge (Cirk), Trees	27		7
Wisc Boys), Three Lakes,	27		
	1	10	
Mishemokwa Rear Wallow N C	50	4	
Mitigwa, Rangeley, Maine	41		9
Mitigwa, Silsbee, Texas	75	17	17
Monadnock Jaffrey N. J.	77		
Mon-O-Moy, East Brewster, Mass.	61		ï
Moss, Youngstown, N. Y.	84	28	4
Moss Lake, Eagle Bay, New York Mowana, Readfield, Maine	23		
Mitchell-Harlee. Tyler Hill, Penna. Mitigwa, Rangeley, Maine. Mitigwa, Sisbee, Texas. Moccasin, Lochmere, N. H. Mohican, Blairstown, N. J. Monadnock, Jaffrey, N. H. Mono-Moy, East Brewster, Mass. Moosilauke, Pike, N. H. Moss, Youngstown, N. Y. Moss Lake, Eagle Bay, New York Mowana, Readfield, Maine Mowglis, East Hebron, N. H. Mystic, Kerrville, Texas. Nakanawa, Mayland, Tenn.	88	68	15
Nakanawa, Mayland, Tenn	46	25	5

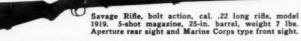
Camp and Location	Medals	Pins	Bari
Narragement Cases Mains	35	8	16
Natick Scout Camp. Natick. Mass.	36		2
Narragansett, Casco, Maine Natick Scout Camp, Natick, Mass Nokomis, Harrison, Maine	16	8	
NOTWICK, Fluntington, Mass	1/	5	::
O-At-Ka, East Sebago, Maine Ogontz White Mountain, Lisbon,	183	133	96
Oneida Woodgate N V	. 16	•	**
Osceola, Hendersonville, N. C	20		
N. H. Oneida, Woodgate, N. Y. Osceola, Hendersonville, N. C. Owl Head, Newport, Vt. Passaconaway, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H. N. H.	10		1
N. H	52		1
Passumpsic, Ely, Vt	63	38	27
Penn, Valcour, N. Y.	24	**	22
N. H. Passumpsic, Ely, Vt. Pensigewassett, Wentworth, N. H. Penn, Valcour, N. V. Penn Loch, Interlochen, Michigan Penomok, Hinsdale, Mass. Perry, Perry, Ohio.	62	41	11
Perry Perry Ohio	33 237	23 21	70
Perry, Perry, Ohio Piedmont Scout Camp, Tryon, N. C. Pine Knoll, Conway, N. H. Pine Tree, Pocono Pines, Penna Pinnacle, Lyme, N. H. Finnacle, Hendersonville, N. C. Pacono, Pines, Penna Penna Penna Penna Penna Penna Penna	20	13	2
Pine Knoll, Conway, N. H	3		
Pine Tree, Pocono Pines, Penna	142 62	112	23
Finnacle, Hendersonville, N. C	15		
Pocono Pines, Pocono Pines, Penna.	20		2
Pocono Pines, Pocono Pines, Penna. Quest, Rockwood, Me	42	2	4
Calif. Ranger, Wharton, N. J. Raquette Lake, Raquette Lake, N. Y. Red Arrow, Woodruff, Wisc. Ridgecrest, N. C. Robin Hood, Herricks, Me. Robin Hood, Chambersburg, Penna.	20	13	16
Ranger, Wharton, N. J.	41		5
Red Arrow Woodruff Wisc.	50	Ö	3
Ridgecrest, Ridgecrest, N. C	94		2
Robin Hood, Herricks, Me	112	16	
Robin Hood, Chambersburg, Penna. Rockbrook, Brevard, N. C. Rodney, Northeast, Md. Roosevelt, Perry, Ohio Roosevelt, Iron County, Wisc. Ropica, Harrison, Me. Rotherwood, Alfred, Maine Round Un Loder, Buena Vista Colo.	129	36	i
Rodney, Northeast, Md	37	18	7
Roosevelt, Perry, Ohio	416	10	3
Ropica, Harrison, Me	33	8	24
Rotherwood, Alfred, Maine	40	26	22
St Bernard's Gile N V	14	14	i
St. John's, Delafield, Wisc	83		29
Kotherwood, Alfred, Maine. Round Up Lodge, Buena Vista, Colo. St. Bernard's, Gile, N. Y. St. John's, Delafield, Wisc. Sachem, Antrim, N. H. Sapphire, Brevard, N. C. Schoodic, Columbia, Maine. Seneca, Portageville, N. Y. Sequoya, Bristol, Va. Sequoya, Asheville, N. C.	52	4 2	15
Schoodic Columbia Maine	3		13
Seneca, Portageville, N. Y	13	5	
Sequoya, Bristol, Va. Sequoyah, Asheville, N. C. Shawanogi, Covington, Va. Shaw-Mi-Del-Eca, Lewisburg, W. Va.	146	34	117
Shawanogi, Covington, Va	18	2	12
Shaw-Mi-Del-Eca, Lewisburg, W. Va.	78		12
		32	* *
Shelter, Brattleboro, Vt. Sherwood, Boyne City, Mich. Sherwood Forest, Alton, N. H. Shiloh, Hampstead, N. D. Silver Birch, S. Woodstock, Conn.	57		19
Sherwood Forest, Alton, N. H	15	.:	1
Silver Birch S. Woodstock, Conn.	47 43	1	23
Singing Eagle Lodge, Center Harbor,			
N. H.	18 23	35 13	26
Sokokis, Bridgton, Me.	26	13	37
Songadeewin, Barton, Vt	11	25	21
Singing Eagle Lodge, Center Harbor, N. H. Skylark, Billerica, Mass. Sokokis, Bridgton, Me. Songadeewin, Barton, Vt. South Bergen Scout, Oakland, N. J. South Pond Cabins, Fitzwilliam Depot, N. H. Stewart Boys, Kerrville, Texas Stone Hill, Hayward, Wisc.	43	3	2
Stewart Boys, Kerrville, Texas	28 53	**	
Stone Hill, Hayward, Wisc	9	9	41
Storer, Napoleon, Michigan	207		20
Sunset, North Cohasset, Mass Tahkodah, Batesville, Arkansas	70	23	* *
Talahi, Cedarvale, Kans	16	2.5	
Talahi, Cedarvale, Kans	79		8
Tawasi, North Sherburne, Vt Taylow, Mobile, Alabama	5	2	14
Tecumseh, Delphi, Indiana	106	94	13
and the second s			

Teela-Wooket, Roxbury, Vermont			
recia-wooker, Rozbury, vermone	123	19	43
Tekoa, Center Lake, Becket, Mass.	31		
Terra Alta, Terra Alta, W. Va	57		1
Theodore Roosevelt, Plattsburg,			
N. Y	11		4
N. Y. Ticonderoga, Ticonderoga, N. Y	66	**	25
Tip. Clayton, New York	24	**	**
Tom Tucker Ranch, Nederland,			
C010	56	2.2	11
Trinity, Beachwood, N. J	41	41	
Tunis Lake, Andes, New York	22	* *	* *
Tunnel Mill Reservation, Charles-			
town, Ind.	63	61	* *
Twin Echo, New Florence, Penna.	3	* *	
Vermilion, Cook, Minnesota	62	* *	7
Virginia, Goshen, Virginia	15	**	
Wabaningo, Michillinda, Mich	129	**	5
Waganaki, E. Waterford, Me	28	**	**
Wakonda, Pottersville, N. Y	12	* *	
Wallawhatoola, Millboro Springs, Va.	22	* *	10
Wampanoag, Buzzard's Bay, Mass.	25	12	10
Wanaki, Cass Lake, Minn	20	12	52
Wapello, Friendship, Me	83	59	53
Warren, Eveleth, Minn	104	66	23
Wawanock, Jefferson, Me	7		
Webb, Walling, Tenn	45		2
Wewa, Orlando, Florida		4.5	í
White Mountain, South Casco, Me.	68	20	36
Wigwam, Harrison, Maine	40		2
Wihakowi, Northfield, Vermont Wildmere, Harrison, Me	8	**	
Willet, Anniston, Alabama	16	2	
William Lawrence, Center Tufton-	1.0		
boro, N. H	36	7	1
Winaukee, Winnepesaukee, N. H	19	18	
Windsor Mountain, Hillsboro, N. H.	47		31
Winnebago, Readfield, Maine	30	1	
Winnecook, Unity, Maine	43	23	12
Winona, Denmark, Maine	100	14	53
Witchwood, Nisswa, Minn	26		39
Wenalancet, Eaton Center, N. H	53		1
Wonposet, Bantam Lake, Conn	30		
Wood, Elmdale, Kansas	438	67	125
Woodland, Phoenicia, N. Y	14		
Wulamat, Bristol, N. H	96		4
Wyconda, Belgrade Lakes, Me	78		10
Wyoda, Ely, Vermont		14	
Wyomissing, North Water Gap,		-	
Penna.	69		9
Penna. Wyonee, Harrison, Maine	45	31	21
Yonahnoka, Linville, N. C	75		3
Zakelo, Harrison, Maine	47	39	

At the resignation of Mr. M. J. Mc-Combs as Executive Officer of the Oklahome City Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, Oklahoma, Mr. P. L. Harrup has been appointed to carry on the office. Range instruction and supervision will be conducted by Captain Mace Spangler as in the past and from comments made it looks as though a splendid year of rifle shooting is ahead.

Now's the time to have "DAD" pick out YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENT!

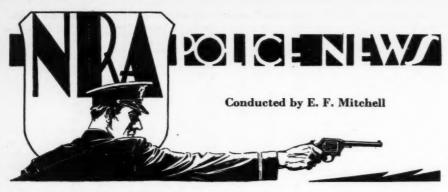
\$18.50



Most young marksmen believe that the Savage Model 1919 is just the thing for the newcomer. This rifle is one of the best guns available and most reasonably priced. Consistently good.

Winchester Model 57—22" barrel, 5-shot magazine	\$21.00
Stevens No. 414 "ARMORY MODEL" single shot	16.25
Savage Model 23-A Sporter-5-shot magazine	14.35
.22 Parker Ball Bearing Cleaning Rods with Jag Tip	1.75
.22 Parker Swivel Handle Cleaning Rods with Jag Tip	1.50
.22 Parker Cleaning Patches, Heavy Flannel, per 100	.25
Clean your rifle economically with a STAZON KIT	1.00
.22 shot hole gauges \$.45 Fiendoil-2-oz, Tin	.40
Single Bull Junior Official Rifle Targets, per 1,000	1.75
Five Bull Junior Official Rifle Targets, per 1,000	2.00

N. R. A. SERVICE COMPANY, Inc., WASHINGTON, D. C. Barr Building Room 816



San Francisco Traffic Pistol Team Defeats Battle Fleet Marksmen

THE San Francisco Police Traffic Department is very proud and happy because in the trophy room at Police Headquarters there is a silver urn which was given them by the Chamber of Commerce in recognition of their victory over a picked team of marines and sailors from the United States Battle Fleet of the Pacific Division.

The Pacific Battle Fleet arrived at San Francisco in June and a match was arranged with the Battleship *Idaho* for a 5-man team firing the National Pistol Team Match Course on the Standard American targets. The San Francisco Traffic Team won 1216 to 1045. Later the police again defeated the Idaho Pistol Team, as well as a team from the San Francisco Depot of the Marine Corps—score 1236; Marines, 1110, Idaho, 1043.

In August a series of three matches was held with a team comprised of sailors and marines from the Pacific Battle Fleet. The Traffic Bureau was successful in each one of the three matches.

The N. R. A. Pistol Course of 50 yards slow fire and 25 yards timed and rapid fire was used, seven men firing, the five high scores counting.

After winning these matches, they were tendered a luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco where the silver cup was presented, and the names of Capt. Charles Goff and the eight members of his Traffic Bureau Pistol Team were inscribed thereon. The luncheon was attended by Rear Admiral W. C. Cole, who spoke for the Navy team, Police Chief Quinn, and Capt. Charles Goff, head of the Traffic Bureau, and the N. R. A. State Secretary, Mr. James F. McCue.

In connection with the above matches the following interesting editorial appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle:

WHERE WILL THEIR BULLETS GO?

THE victory of the San Francisco Police Traffic Bureau revolver team over the crack shots of the United States fleet has brought out a remarkable state of affairs in the Police Department. No provision is made for training the men in the expert use of their guns and there has been none since 1929. The Traffic Squad's latest triumph and its other recent victories over smart military teams are quite likely to deceive the public. They give an impression of a department well trained in the use of its weapons.

The truth is that the Traffic Squad team was developed solely on the personal initiative and at the personal expense of its members. They built and paid for their own range, bought their own guns and provided their own practice ammunition.

If any other policemen in the department have tried to gain or maintain proficiency with their weapons since 1929 it has likewise been on their own initiative and at their own cost.

Citizens have a right to demand that their policemen be skillful in the use of their revolvers. It is criminal to give an untrained man a weapon that can kill at a distance with authority to use it in a crowded city. When a policeman has to shoot at a bandit it is the criminal he should hit and not innocent citizens. A tyro with a revolver is a deadly peril to everyone in range except the one he shoots at

Among firearms experts the ignorance of policemen in many cities about their weapons and how to use them is notorious. San Franciscans congratulated themselves that their city was an exception. It was an exception up to 1929. For some years before that time the city provided a range and ammunition and required every police officer to do each month a certain amount of practice under expert supervision.

Since 1929 there has been no provision for this essential training. The appropriation was cut off. Some men, like the members of the Traffic Squad team, will practice out of their own enthusiasm. The majority can hardly be blamed if they do not when they are not required to and must, if they do, meet the cost out of their own pockets.

Not long ago when a bandit opened fireon a San Francisco policeman the officer was unable to reply because his gun was too rusty to shoot.

How many of the additions to the force since 1929—any one of whom may be called upon today to round up a desperate armed criminal on a crowded street—know how to shoot well enough to keep from hitting half a dozen citizens? How many of them, perhaps, have never fired a shot from a revolver?

gr

Apparently the department does not know, for it has abolished the means of knowing.—
San Francisco Chronicle.

Scores follow:

FIRST MATCH

FIRST MA	ICH			
POLICE				
	Slow	Timed	Rapid	Total
A. Burk	79	90	87	256
	72	91	86	249
J. A. Ahern T. E. Collins	78	90	78	246
H. Kelleher	71	90	64	225
C. C. Crosbie	75	79	67	221
				1197
NAVY				
	Slow	Timed	Rapid	Total
R. E. De La Hunt	76	89	8.3	248
I. L. Moore	75	91	78	244
R. O. De La Hunt	66	86	83	235
J. Bantista	65	85	82	232
J. L. Moore R. O. De La Hunt J. Bantista W. G. Matthews	67	82	82	231
				1190
SECOND M.	ATCH			
POLICE				
	Slow	Timed	Rapid	Total
T. E. Collins	81	93	89	263
C. C. Crosbie	84	86	83	253
C. C. Crosbie	74	91	84	249
H. Kelleher	87	83	78	248
A. Burk	82	84	79	245
				1258
Navy				
	Slow	Timed	Rapid	Total
J. L. Moore	79	89	84	252
T. Hinshaw	79	87	8.5	251
T. Hinshaw	75	90	84	249
R. E. De La Hunt	84	85	75	244
O. O. De La Hunt	73	89	86	239
				1235
THIRD MA	TCH			
Police				
	Slow	Timed	Rapid	Total
I A Ahern	85	97	92	274
J. A. Ahern	82	91	85	258
A. Burk	84	88	84	256
T. E. Collins	76	92	82	250
H. Kelleher	82	92	76	250
				1288
NAVY				
		Timed		
R. O. De La Hunt	80	86	86	252
T. Hinshaw	73	93	83	249 238
J. Bantista	59	92	87 81	238
R. E. De La Hunt	74	83 79	84	238
R. H. Peterson	19	19	87	231
				1214

MORE LAWS, MORE CONTEMPT

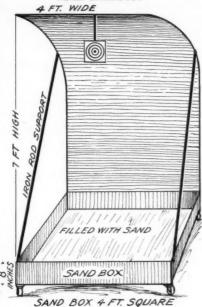
THE growing contempt for law is attributable in large measure to a mistaken zeal for more and ever more law," said Governor Ritchie of Maryland a short time ago.

It is refreshing to hear this thought echoed by a high public official. Too few of them are sufficiently candid—or courageous—to do so. But almost all who have studied the crime problem have come to the same conclusion.

We are a nation of law-breakers largely because we are a nation of law-makers. We have abrogated human liberties—and crime has been increasing on a greater scale than in any other supposedly civilized country. We have passed laws which have acted as boomerangs and have in actual practice benefited the criminal class which they were supposed to suppress—such as the various anti-revolver bills in effect in several states.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that America is a lawless nation. In almost every great city authorities are all but powerless against the depredations of a well-organized, well-financed underworld. Simpler and fewer laws, more justice and less litigation, surer punishment for offenders—in that direction lies victory for society in its war against the criminal class.

MERIDEN, CONN., POLICE USE PORT-ABLE BACKSTOP



CHIEF J. H. BURKE, of the Meriden, Conn., Police Department, is a firm believer in marksmanship for his officers, and backs up Capt. Howard Bartram in every move for the promotion of shooting.

Captain Bartram is developing some good marksmen in his department, and they have participated in the Annual Revolver Matches held on the range of the Hartford Gun Club, near Farmington, competing against the police teams of Hartford, Conn., and Boston, Mass.

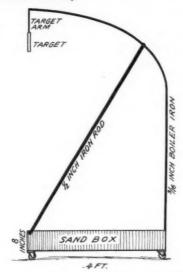
They are handicapped somewhat in not having a regulation indoor police range, but as necessity is the mother of invention, Captain Bartram has built a portable gallery, mounted on casters, to be conveniently wheeled out of the way when not in use.

It consists of a steel backstop 4 ft. wide and 6 ft. high, placed at an angle of about 45° so that the bullet would strike it and slide downward into the box of sand.

Captain Bartram has demonstrated that any small police department can, without much expense, build a similar backstop, thereby being able to have target practice in most any department. At Meriden they use it in the cell room, and while they have but 45 ft. as a maximum distance, it affords them an opportunity to shoot on the N. R. A. 20-yard target, and this is ready at all times, so that every day the police officers waiting to go on duty, or after finishing their tour of duty, can practice and improve their marksmanship.

The Meriden police have a regular qualification shoot every month, records of their scores being kept in a record book, which is checked over by Captain Bartram and Chief Burke, and in order to stimulate interest and make it possible for the officers to shoot with a minimum of expense, the department permits its men to shoot as often as they wish, having for this purpose a .22 caliber police revolver and selling them ammunition at the wholesale cost.

For the benefit of other departments, who might be interested in building a backstop similar to the one used at Meriden, we are showing a sketch of the design of Captain Bartram's backstop.



NEW YORK POLICE PLAN JUNIOR PISTOL TEAM

TOMMISSIONER EDWARD P. MULROONEY A has announced a plan for the development of a junior police pistol team which will act as a possible feeder for the first team and also be a means for the discovering of promising talent of the Arthur Sackett and Herbert Koehler type, who are two of the outstanding police marksmen of the country. There are several veteran marksmen on the first team who, have been shooting at peak for years, without showing any signs of improvement. They have been developed as far as they can go and are at the end of their strings. The Commissioner believes that there must be a number of undiscovered marksmen in the Department who will be able to displace these veterans after the right kind of handling and development. The trouble is to find them.

No member of the Department will be eligible for the junior team who has more than five years of service. The instructors at the various ranges in the classes for pistol practice and instructions have been requested to be on the lookout for promising talent and immediately forward their names to Acting Deputy Chief Inspector John J. Noonan. These recruits will be given a special course of training and as they qualify they will become tentative members of the junior team, subject to displacement at any time by a better marksman. This the Commissioner thinks

will fan pistol enthusiasm and go a long way toward improving the marksmanship of the Police Department. The junior team will also be an annual competitor at the National Pistol Tournament at Camp Perry, Ohio.

WHITE PLAINS POLICE OFFICER RATES HIGH IN SHOOT

SERGEANT SAM McBRIDE, of the local police, a pistol expert, finished second only to Joe Rivers, of Greenwich, in the army pistol qualification match staged by the White Plains Rifle and Revolver Club at its range on Burt Park's property at Rye Lake, when his percentage of accuracy was found to be 98. Rivers finished with a percentage of 99 in the pistol event.

Rivers is a qualified pistol expert and until he turned in his score Sergeant McBride's percentage was the highest of the day.

By turning in that performance Sergeant McBride qualified as United States army pistol expert along with one other man, Basil Filardi, Jr., and representatives of many county police departments.

The Bedford town police, who use pistol shooting matches in place of setting up exercises and burn up more powder in practice than any two other departments in the county, were well represented by Chief Mallette and Patrolman Burrell, who finished with scores of 94.8 and 97 per cent respectively.

Both Chief Mallette and Officer Burrell qualified as army experts, as did Corporal Douglas S. Bock, of Troop K, State police. Guards Ralph Moore, James Layman, Jr., and Alexander Nicoll represented Sing Sing Prison at the shoot while the Westchester County park police were represented by Sergeant Jaeschker. Patrolman Joseph A. Porto was on hand to keep the good work up for the Harrison police.

First Lieutenant Morton Solomon, of this city, and his staff, were in charge of the shoot, which drew about fifty shooters from all parts of the county. They were complimented for their efficiency and satisfactory handling of the match.

The club, after the expressions of pleasure which greeted its qualification shoot, has decided to hold another shoot during October, the details of which will be announced at a later date.

The officers of the club, President C. J. Young, Frank Krakenberg, Ralph A. Evers, Lieutenant Solomon and the members who assisted in handling the event, Robert Patterson, Jr., and Lloyd LeMan, cooperated to put the event over in the most approved fashion.

The best scores:

THE DEDE DECISES.								
Joe Rivers, Greenwich, Conn								99
Sgt. McBride, West Plains	٠					0		98
Burrell, Bedford			4		0			97
C. Conway, Jr., Scarborough							٠	97
Corporal Bock, State police			0					96
Chief Mallette, Bedford								94.8
Officer Moore, Sing Sing		4		0				94.5
Leon Kowalsky, Port Chester.			,	0	0			94.5
Sergeant Jaeschker, Park police					0			91.8

J. Layman, Jr., Sing Sing	90.7
J. A. Porto, Harrison police	89.8
Basil Filardi, Jr., this city	89.5
The above men all qualified as U. S. army pistol experts.	
W. Brendlin, New York City	87
A. Nicoll, Sing Sing	85

JOHNSTOWN POLICE REVOLVER CLUB OUTLINES REGULAR PRACTICE

Private W. Byron, National Guard 83

F. D. Wade, artillery reserves, Yonkers. 82.5

REVOLVER practice for all members of the department will be conducted on much the same basis as in the past. Something entirely new locally will be inaugurated in the form of a course in hand-to-hand fighting. With this instruction a patrolman or other officer who finds himself in a "tight spot" will be able to deal with a criminal at his own game, it is pointed out.

The course will include the teaching of the proper methods of disarming a person armed with a pistol, knife or club, effective holds on prisoners and ways of breaking holds which they may obtain. Attacks from the front and rear also will be demonstrated as taught at the police training school at Camp Perry, Ohio, attended last year by Traffic Officer Earl Mills.

Chief of Police Charles E. Briney has indorsed the training, both in the use of revolvers and in personal encounters, and believes that this additional knowledge will serve the peace officers to splendid advantage.

Revolver practice will be held every Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock. It will be required that every member of the Police Department, excluding those on the midnight to 8 a. m. shift, attend the practices at least once a week.

The course of instruction will consist of proper holding, sighting, position and trigger squeeze, details whose importance is best emphasized when danger threatens and minutes are precious. Slow, timed and rapid fire will be phases of the course, while the targets will include the standard bull's-eye, silhouette, bobbing targets and limbless man target.

Traffic Officer Mills and those assisting him as instructors will teach the approved method in shooting from standing and running positions. The instruction also will help an officer adapt himself to such situation as having to stop to shoot when in pursuit of a fugitive, using the right and left hand, and on changing positions after each shot.

An opportunity will be offered to win a pistol expert bar or marksman bar by compiling the necessary score in shooting the Army qualification course. This course requires the use of the service arm method. A record of attendance and scores of the practices will be checked regularly by Chief Briney. Firearms will be inspected once monthly. Competitive shooting, under the auspices of the Police Revolver Club, will be arranged between the men at intervals. The Police Re-

volver Club is open to all members of the department.

Tear gas and riot guns—the bane of criminals—will be other equipment in whose use the officers will be instructed.

WHAT PRICE, STANDARD?

(Continued from page 19)

powerful than many that have done so, and plenty of loads for game from bear and deer on down.

Now, I am not going to call in the plumber and have my powder measure soldered up at 33 grains of 171/2. Nor is this to be construed as notice to manufacturers of primers, cases and such that they had just as well close down those departments so far as my business is concerned. But I do say that by making this process more simple the reloader has lost nothing that he will ever miss, and has gained much. These frog-hair distinctions are all very well if one has the equipment, the time, the money and the patience to go into them; but, after all, a lot of them are only frog hairjust that, so far as the common run of powder scoopers goes, and would better be forgotten. Chauncey Thomas relates how he mixed cases and even other components and failed to note any difference. Colonel Whelen said the rifle reloaders of this country would do well if deprived of all but No. 171/2 and No. 80 powders. While I do not put myself in the class of the above gentlemen, I maintain that with my one reloading tool, two calibers, one primer, one make of case for each gun and one setting of the powder measure, I can still produce ammunition for all reasonable purposes, equal to any in accuracy, and thus be relieved of many uncertainties, and still not suffer from lack of field to browse about in. Bullets alone would furnish the latter. There are still long bullets and short ones; those with ogive forward and ogive back; long bearing and short bearing; spitzer points and round; tapered bases and flat; of cupro, gilding metal, Lubaloy and lead. They can be had in oversize, undersize, outsize and form fit; copper washed and unwashed; cast and out of caste; with umbrella point and boat tail, expanding points and contracted bases, ad infinitum. Roy Chapman Andrews says he brought down the toucan with a steeljacketed bullet. Where he got it he didn't say-but there are plenty to be had in other metals.

Indeed, much water will run under the bridges before all the remaining possibilities are exhausted; and meanwhile I have pushed into the background many perplexities and complexities; so much so that it amounts to not only a load off my chest, but at the same time plenty of good loads for my gun. It cuts down the components required, and saves me money. With less fiddling about I have more time to enjoy accurate loading, and more time to shoot. A card tacked above the measure on the wall shows just what charge I'll get of the powder I pour into the hopper; and side notes will tell me what bullet will give best results with that powder in that gun. Simple, easy, and within the scope of my onetrack mind.

You may have a mind that clicks like a shuttle and runs on double track; but try this thing out. Your "perfect one" may not be a .33, or yet a .36; it may be a slender .31 or a sizeable .42; but it must be there, and when found you will agree it is worth a mark on your powder measure.

THE SMITH & WESSON .38/44

(Continued from page 16)

The magazines I used were 7/16 inches thick (178 pages), and I found that the Peters Rustless Gildkote 158-grain cartridge penetrated between 10 and 11 magazines. Remington, Peters and Winchester in plain lead 158-grain loads ran the approximate same. The Western Super Police 200-grain cartridge averaged about 9 books, but the destruction of this load was terrific. It so mutilated the magazines that not more than two shots could be fired into each bundle. Every shot showed evidence of keyholing after the first half of the penetration had been accomplished.

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Smith & Wesson has developed a masterpiece of guncraft in this new .38/44, and the writer predicts that the model will prove unusually popular with both law-enforcement officials and the gun-crank who desires an allround hand gun for the .38 Special cartridge.

Attention, .25 and .30 caliber reloaders.

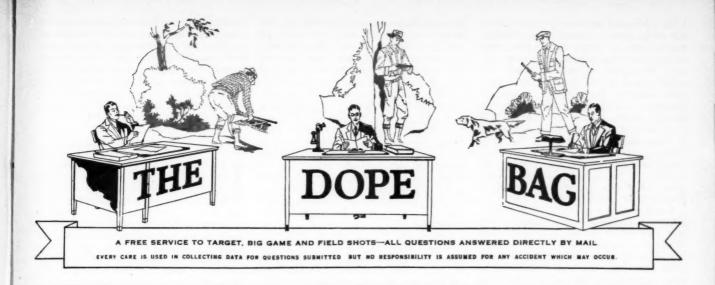
High grade cast bullets at prices that will save you real money. 4 moulds in .25 and 11 moulds in .30 caliber. As a special for the present indoor season I will sell a fine 88 gr. .30 bullet at \$5.00 per 1000, others 60 to 80c per hundred. F. O. B. Samples for stamps. All bullets cast 1 to 10 sized & lubricated. Write.

GUY LOVERIN MASSACHUSETTS

"HORNET" Accuracy • Speed • Range Brand New
Winchester Single Shot \$22.50

MUSKET MODEL; specially chambered by Sedgley for the new Winchester .22 cal. center fire Hornet Cartridge. Proof tested at 45,000 lbs. As illustrated above: 28" barrel weighs 8½ lbs.; fitted with elevating rear sight, but drilled for peep sight. Military sling swivels. Ideal for small game, woodchucks, foxes, etc. Its remarkable accuracy has put it in a class for the finest target work, up to 300 or 400 yards. Small quantity only—send your order today—only \$22.50 each. Winchester Hornet .22 cal. Cartridges, \$2.75 per 100.

THE H. & D. FOLSOM ARMS CO., Mfrs. Sporting Goods and Police Equipment



Concerning 8-mm. Rifles and Ammunition

By TOWNSEND WHELEN

I WOULD appreciate it if you could eliminate a certain confusion that exists in my mind with respect to cartridges of 8-mm.

I have a Waffenfabrik Mauser 8-mm. carbine. What I desire to learn is which of the various 8-mm. cartridges manufactured in this country are adaptable to this gun? I assume that the Remington and Winchester 8-mm. cartridge loaded with 236-grain bullets are O. K. I also understand that the 170-grain Peters 8-mm. Mauser cartridge is proper. Can you tell me, however, if the Remington 70-grain 8-mm. Special is intended for the Mauser which I have? Owing to its similarity to the Peters 170-grain cartridge, it would seem that it is.

I also would like to know whether the 8-mm. Mannlicher cartridge can be used. I ask this question because in the Peters catalog statement is made that they are interchangeable. However, Remington lists 8-mm. Mauser and 8-mm. Mannlicher separately, which would indicate they were not interchangeable.

Will you also kindly give me some information as to what you think of the 8-mm. Mauser? Are the gun and cartridges above or below normal in accuracy? Is the 170-grain load a suitable one for deer, and how would you consider it compares with the 175-grain 7-mm. load? I presume that for long ranges the latter would be superior owing to the shape of the bullet, but possibly, the 170-grain 8-mm. would be equally good for woods shooting and, in addition, I should think it would be somewhat more deadly on account of the slightly greater velocity (2,500 f.s.) and larger diameter of bullet.

Would you recommend the 170-grain or 236-grain load for elk?

Are the Waffenfabrik Mauser rifles accurately chambered for the American-made cartridges, or would there be an advantage in using foreign ammunition?

NOTICE TO DOPE BAG CORRESPONDENTS

We are receiving complaints that inquiries sent to the Dope Bag department are not always answered. The reason that Dope Bag correspondents do not always receive answers to their letters is this: Letters are constantly received by us, and in increasing numbers, in which the writer has neglected to sign his name, or to give his address, or both. Still more letters come in bearing the writer's name and address, but this is written so illegibly that it is often impossible for us to deciber it

Where no name and address are given, or where these are given but are so illegible that they cannot be made out, the case is hopeless and the letter goes to dead file. Where there is any chance of our being able to make an intelligent guess as to the name and address given in a letter, we do this, and attempt to check up with such other information as may be available to us. Sometimes we guess right and our reply goes through; other times our best efforts are of no avail and the letter is returned to us by the Post Office.

In order to cut out waste and give better service to our readers we have been forced to make it a rule that in future we will undertake to answer all letters in which the name and full address of the writer are clearly given, and will send to dead file, without further attention, any letters which omit the name or address of the sender, or which give these so illegibly that they cannot be readily and definitely made out. Please cooperate with us, therefore, that we in turn may serve you better; and print, clearly, name and address in each and every letter. We thank you!

As far as I can determine, the Western Cartridge Company makes no ammunition for this gun. Is this the case?—D.P.D.

Answer: I do not know of any other rifle or cartridge which are surrounded with so many complications, difficulties and disappointments as the 8-mm. Mauser. Frankly, I have never been able to completely solve the many complications, although I have studied it for years. Briefly, the situation as I have been able to work it out is something like this:

The original 8-mm. Mauser cartridge was the service cartridge of the German Army up until about 1904. The bullet of this cartridge was round nosed and weighed about 236 grains, and the muzzle velocity was about 2,100 f. s. The bullet measured about .218 inch. About 1904 the military cartridge was changed by adapting a 154-grain sharp-point bullet of slightly larger diameter (I think about .221 inch) and increasing the muzzle velocity to 2,825 f. s. This new military cartridge was first known as the "S" cartridge, or "Spitzer" cartridge, but its name was afterwards changed to "7.9-mm. Mauser." At first this new cartridge was used in the original 8-mm. rifles, which had barrels intended for the original 8-mm. cartridge. Afterwards the barrels of new Mauser rifles were changed to more perfectly adapt them to the 7.9-mm. cartridge by increasing the size of the bore slightly, and shortening the bullet seat.

In the meantime German and American cartridge manufacturers brought out dozens of varieties of cartridges with bullets of various types running in weight from 154 to 236 grains, with all kinds of velocities, some of them for the original 8-mm. rifles, some for the new 7.9-mm. rifles, and some designed to work well in either rifle.

The 8-mm. Mannlicher cartridge is a rimmed (not rimless) cartridge for the Austrian Mannlicher straight-pull rifle. The 8-mm. Mann-

licher Schoenauer cartridge is intended for the rifle of that name. Neither of these cartridges will fit 8-mm. or 7.9-mm. Mauser rifles, being entirely different cartridges. From about 1901 until about 1913, Haenel, a German rifle maker, imported into this country a great many sporting rifles using an old type of Mannlicher bolt action, and chambered for the old type 8-mm. Mauser rifle cartridge. To cater to owners of these rifles several of our cartridge companies brought out the 8-mm. Mauser cartridge stamped on the head "8-mm. Mann." and called it the "8-mm. Mannlicher cartridge." This is how the belief has come about that 8-mm. Mauser and Mannlicher cartridges are interchangeable.

Today we find 8-mm. or 7.9-mm. Mauser rifles with groove diameters running all the way from .317 to .326 inch, and with all sorts of chambers and bullet seats. It is absolutely impossible for any cartridge manufacturer to make a cartridge which will shoot well in rifles which vary so much as these do. Nine times out of ten any given cartridge will fit so poorly in any given rifle that there will be no semblance of accuracy, and today as a rule we find the 8-mm. Mauser rifles to be the least accurate of all the high-power rifles we know of.

Realizing this condition, a few years ago the Remington Arms Company brought out their 8-mm. Mauser Special cartridge with 170-grain soft-point bullet, medium velocity, and low breech pressure. The bullet is made small to surely fit in rifles with the smallest bores, but has a thin jacket and soft core so that it will expand to fit the largest bores. In a given rifle I think one stands a better chance of getting fair accuracy with this cartridge than with any other.

So far as I have been able to learn the situation as to 8-mm. Mauser rifles of Waffenfabrik Mauser manufacture is not quite so bad as the above. Warrenfabric Mauser are the best makers of Mauser rifles, and their 8-mm. sporting rifles have been very much better standardized as to bore and chamber dimensions than those of other makes. The importers of these rifles are A. F. Stoeger, Inc., 509 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. I think that if you will take your rifle to them they will be able to furnish you with German make ammunition that will shoot very excellently in it. Get, say, 60 rounds of this ammunition and give your rifle a thorough accuracy test from a padded muzzle and elbow rest. Do not use a gunsling. Mauser rifles seldom shoot very well when the gunsling is used. If the ammunition gives the desired results then you are fixed. If not, try the Remington 8-mm. Mauser Special cartridge. If you can't get good accuracy with that either, then send your rifle to the Niedner Rifle Corporation, Dowagiac, Michigan, and have them fit it with a 7-mm. barrel to use the Western make of 7-mm. Mauser cartridge loaded with 175grain soft-point bullet.

SOME RELOADING HINTS

By CHARLES H. CHAPMAN

SOME of our hand-loaders who, like the writer, are not in a position to set up a bench-loading outfit may be interested in the

following method of using the "tong" or "nutcracker" type of tool, which the writer has used for a number of years. To begin with, you will want your "Kake-cutter" provided with a plunger to push the bullet out base first. If yours is the usual tube type, whittle a wooden plug to fit and insert it in the upper end to slide up and down. If you have one to make do it this way: Swage out the neck of a fired shell large enough to cut out the bullet nicely. Hunt up a wire nail with the head that fits the shell. Bore a hole through the primer pockets of the shell large enough for the shank of the nail, and insert the nail therein with the head inside the shell. Then stick a little wooden knob on the point of the nail, and you have a handy little "kake-cutter," easily made.

Now to start to load: Set the bullets in a small pan, points up; and having melted your grease gently—don't cook it—pour it in the pan until the bullet bands are covered. While the grease is cooling measure your powder into the primed shells. Then, the grease being hard, cut out a bullet with the "kake-cutter," lift it out and push it base first out of the cutter into the sizing-die of the tool. If not squarely seated, adjust it with the fingers on the ungreased point.

There has been considerable criticism of the Ideal tools in that they were designed to size the bullet point first. This is true, but it is a fault easily remedied. Simply cut off the sizing-plunger until just long enough to push the bullet through the die base first, just clearing the bands. This will give a more direct thrust and make correct sizing easier. If sizing flatpoint bullets leave the end of the plunger flat;

Now, having the bullet in the sizer, adjust the plunger square and push the bullet gently through the die until the base-band is just clear. Now take a powder-charged shell and, holding it upright, fit it to the bullet-base and push the bullet on through the die, thus receiving it in the mouth of the shell. The shell and bullet can now be slipped into the seating-chamber of the tool and the bullet seated home.

if round or ogival points, hollow it out to fit.

Any adjustments before seating can be made by handling the ungreased bullet point. If there is grease on the bullet-base it can be wiped off in the sizer before inserting it in the case. Thus the bullet can be lubricated, sized and seated without touching the greased portion with the fingers, a frequent cause of poor lubrication. The other causes usually proceed from the grease not being properly melted or compounded. This method is not very fast, but pretty safe and sure when carefully followed. The nutcracker tool does not lend itself to speed by any method of loading. Take a little more time and trouble in loading and get it back in accuracy in your load.

It is not its speed and accuracy that have made the nutcracker tool popular, and with its popularity popularized hand-loading, but rather its portability and, to coin a word, its "stowability." Like the banjo in Kipling's poem, it can say,

I travel with the cooking pots and pails, I'm sandwiched 'tween the coffee and the pork.

'm sandwiched 'tween the coffee and the pork.

A nutcracker tool with melting-pot, bullet-

mould, dipper, metal in pot, loading-flask with powder, and primers (in the little metal cap box) can pack in a surprisingly small space and be stowed anywhere, horse-pack, war-bag, canoe-locker, trunk or bureau drawer, and if a full-length case-resizing die is included (not a large addition) will perform every loading operation. "Multum in parvo" is a good motto for the hand reloading tool.

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HAND GUNS FOR SELF DEFENSE

AM writing to ask if you would answer a few of my questions regarding revolvers. Do you think a man can learn how to shoot a single-action as fast as a double-action. If you were buying a gun to use for self-protection in the home and to carry around, and also to be used, say, in a bank against robbers, what gun would you recommend? Which gun do you consider has the most shocking power, the revolver that shoots the .45 or a revolver that shoots the .44 Winchester? I have a .45 Automatic and also a .38 Special, but I notice that at times when robbers have been shot with a .38 Special they can still turn around and do considerable damage to the person handling that gun. I have seen a number of articles concerning single-action guns where they do not use the trigger at all, but just the hammer. Was wondering if this were a quicker method of handling the single-action. What do you think about it? I would also like your opinion about the shoulder holster. Do you like the spring holster or the old type? What do you think about the new .38 Automatic Colt? Do you think that a man can learn to shoot a small caliber, then change to a heavy and still do good work?-G. W. R.

Answer: It is possible to get amazing speed in using a single-action but the consensus of opinion is that you cannot learn to shoot a single-action as fast as you can a double-action. However, the use of the double action is conducive to inaccuracy or wild shots and it takes a great deal of practice to shoot a double-action with a high degree of accuracy.

There are several factors entering into this whole question of single-action versus double-action. One is the size and shape of the revolver; a small or light revolver is easier to shoot double-action than a large, heavy revolver. The double-action does not have as much advantage in speed over a single-action in a .45 as it does in a .32 or .38.

The slip-hammer gun can be used nearly as fast as the double-action and possibly some people can use it just as fast, but the straight single-action with trigger can also be used with practically the same speed.

For my own use, I would prefer the straight single-action to the slip-hammer. With the straight single-action you can pull it back and let it remain cocked and then all you have to do is to press the trigger and the gun can be discharged, whereas if you want to hold the gun in a threatening position for any length of time with the slip-hammer system, it is not quite so good.

The difference in shock power between the .45 and the .44 Winchester is small, but what difference there may be is probably in favor of the .45 Colt.

In regard to a shoulder holster, I think the spring type is far superior to any other kind, but you have to get the right kind of spring type holster. The best one that I know of is made and sold by E. K. Tryon, 910 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., and costs \$3.50.

The new .38 Automatic Colt is an excellent gun for anyone that likes or wants an automatic, but I am inclined to believe the average man can do better with a revolver.

I think that a man can use a small caliber revolver and learn all the elements of slow and rapid fire, but he should shoot enough with a heavy caliber revolver to know how to handle a gun that recoils. Otherwise, the unexpected recoil of the heavier calibers will throw him off his stride.

PROBLEMS OF A TRAPSHOOTER

HAVE a Remington 12-Gauge Automatic with a 28-inch full-choke barrel which I have been using to shoot traps. I have reached a point of about 21 out of 25 and seem to stay there. I wish you would tell me if a 30-inch full-choke would possibly help me any. I shoot quite fast, not letting the bird get away out before I shoot, but still I am not getting the 24's and 25's that some of the boys with long-barreled special trap guns do. If you can give me any of the fine points on trap shooting it would surely be appreciated, as all I know is to say "pull," and shoot just as if it were a bird in the field. What gets me is the fact that these fellows who shoot 24's and 25's go out in the field with me and don't get as many birds as I do, but at the trap they don't seem to miss. Thanking you kindly for any information you may give me, I remain-

Answer: In the first place, your gun has probably a little too much drop of stock, and you will have to hold on top of your birds to get them. You can help that with a Rowley cheek pad, which will raise the comb a fourth of an inch. In the second place, if you do not want to sacrifice your present barrel, perhaps using it for other purposes, then get a new barrel, 30 inches long, a ribbed and not a round barrel. Have the barrel bore, not full choke, but 55 per cent. That will be close enough for all birds at 16 yards rise, which will be the kind you will shoot for a long time. More than likely the greatest difference between your shooting and that of your friends lies in the fact that they are shooting much more open guns than you are. A modified barrel is plenty close enough for trap shooting, even if you were on the 20-yard mark, if you shoot quickly. There is no need for a man to hurry himself in trap shooting, and you will get over shooting so quickly with experience. The distance at which birds should be broken, by a man who is not an expert, is about 35 yards from the shooting stand.

PRE-WAR LUGERS

I HAVE in my possession a German Luger Automatic pistol, number 35192; under the number is stamped—"Germany."

On the top of the receiver, where the barrel screws into it, is the United States Seal. This seal was, apparently, put on in the making of the gun, as the finish has not been disturbed.

I would like to know if you can give me any information as to the reason for the seal being on the gun.—R. F. A.

Answer: The Luger Automatic pistol that you have with the seal of the United States engraved on top of the receiver is one of the original pre-war Lugers made for export to this country, all of which were marked with the United States coat-of-arms.

They are the best and highest grade of Lugers that are available and if in good condition are worth more than the later ones, especially the ones made during war time, in their finish and fitting.

HELP WANTED

CAN any reader furnish any information as to the name, location, and date of the "Geebe Arms Company?" Or any information whatever as to the repeating, slide-action, hammerless shotguns manufactured by any such firm? Or any information as to one "Geebe" as an inventor or maker of firearms?

This information will be greatly appreciated by the Nunnemacher Firearms Collection, Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. We have been asked to identify one such gun, a 16-gauge, of which full description, drawings, etc., have been furnished us; but we find no record of any such gun or maker in all our lists and records, American, British or European. We will accordingly welcome any information whatever in the matter.

Address Paul B. Jenkins, Advisor on Arms, Nunnemacher Firearms Collection, Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; or Williams Bay, Wisconsin.

THE KRAG AS A CHUCK RIFLE

IN THE May, 1930, issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN you published an article by Charles Hubley under the heading, "A Very Accurate Chuck Load for the Krag." This load is described as consisting of Remington .32-20 Hi-Speed, open-point, 80-grain, coppered bullet, with 46-1/10 grains of du Pont No. 17½ behind it, with a probable speed of 2,800 to 3,000 f. s.

I have a Krag that I bought about 12 years ago, and haven't used it for a long time. It is in the finest of condition, and has a very accurate barrel. I used to do quite a bit of match shooting, and won plenty with that gun.

Now I am doing some chuck shooting and I want a load that will shoot fast and flat for 200 to 300 yards, and I must have a bullet that will break up on the slightest impact, for this community is inhabited. We hunt chucks by driving along in an auto, and when we see a chuck that isn't in line with some farm building or stock, we take a shot at him. If we kill him we bring him out to the road. If we miss him we drive on and come back after a while and try to do better. The fellows I am hunting with are using .30-'06-25 Neidners -a 60-grain open-point bullet with 47 grains of powder back of it; and how it does kill! I have yet to see where one of the bullets ever went through a chuck.

I have been using a .25-20 with Winchester Super Speed hollow point, but the bullets will not break up—go right through the chuck, hit the ground and then whistle away in the air. They kill, but the bullet won't stay put.

I am not equipped to reload Krag shells, and before I buy reloading tools I would like to know what the load described by Hubley will do. Do you know of a better load for my purpose?

In case you do not know of a high-speed accurate load for the Krag, perhaps you can advise me whether the Russian rifle as put out by the D. C. M. could be rechambered to handle the .25-35 cartridge or the .270 Winchester load.

Referring to my Krag, I have no idea of the size of the bore, but I expect that it is tight, for it has never been used rapid fire.

I know something about accuracy, for I do lots of small-bore shooting, using a Springfield M-1, and I don't believe that I could be satisfied with a chuck load that won't shoot as close as a high-grade .22. Those .25 Neidners sure put the bullet on the point of aim, but the cost of one is just a little too high for me.—D.B.

Answer: When first taking up the problem of loading the regular Krag for your woodchuck shooting, you would probably find the 80-grain .32-20 bullet the safest to use. In your individual Krag it may give adequate accuracy when used with 45 to 46.0 grains weight of du Pont I. M. R. Powder No. 171/2. I would say, however, that in the average Krag this bullet gives too many fliers from the fine normal groups to be entirely satisfactory, although it will not do this in some Krags, and it is worth a trial. A more accurate load for woodchuck shooting can be handloaded by using the .30-'06 Remington 110-grain Hi-Speed bullet with a charge of 51.0 grains weight of No. 171/2 powder, giving 3,200 f. s. in the 30-inch barrel. This bullet is also effective with the charge reduced to 48.5 grains weight. Because of its accuracy, this is the very best woodchuck load in the Krag. The only other possibility is to use the Western .30-30-caliber 150-grain open-point bullet with the maximum charge behind it in the Krag, which is 47.5 grains weight of No. 171/2 powder. This should give fully 2,900 f.s., and as the bullet is designed for 2,400 f.s., it should disrupt very reliably.

I do not consider the Russian action strong enough for the .270 Winchester cartridge, and I have never heard of it being altered to the .25-35 Winchester caliber, although I think it could be done, but at too great an expense to be practical. It would be far better to have the Krag altered for this cartridge, and this alteration is one of the standard jobs in the shops of R. F. Sedgley, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. If you furnish the action, Sedgley can furnish a Krag completely equipped for this cartridge, including a Winchester barrel, a properly designed stock, and peep sights and sling furniture, at about \$58. In the .25-35 case the 60grain .25-20 Hi-Speed bullet could be loaded to 3,000 f. s. for an excellent woodchuck load. The best standard rifle for this purpose would

be the Model 30-S Remington in the .25 Remington rimless caliber, also properly stocked, sling equipped, and fitted with that excellent peep sight, the Lyman 48-R.

If you want to have a Krag altered for your purpose, why not consider the .22 Winchester Hornet? This has a light, soft-point bullet driven at 2,350 f. s., with perfectly splendid accuracy and effective on chucks up to 200 yards, with flat trajectory and adequate safety as the bullet is not apt to ricochet. Through the D. C. M. you could obtain a M-1 Springfield barrel at \$10.50, plus 50 cents packing charge, and a Krag at \$1.50, and have them both shipped from Benicia Arsenal to Mr. J. B. Sweany, Winters, California, for this alteration at a charge for the work of not over \$10. A Model 1903 Army leather sling at \$1.31, and the Pacific Gun Sight Company Perfection K-2 Micrometer rear sight and gold tip blade front sight would complete the outfit. You could have these shipped from San Francisco to Mr. Sweany, and have the rifle come to you completely equipped. I am having one of these rifles made up at the present writing. The average accuracy obtained is 11/2-inch groups at 100 yards, and 23/4-inch groups at 200 yards. You will be able to buy this ammunition at the same price you are now paying for .25-20 ammunition, thus giving you an opportunity to avoid handloading if you wish.

LOADING BRASS SHOTGUN SHELLS

HAVE a regular Model 12, 12-gauge Winchester pump gun, modified choke, with 28-inch barrel. I notice that Von Lengerke & Antoine's catalog lists "Winchester first quality brass shells, or U. M. C., using No. 2 primer." I take it that these shells are for reloading. If I am correct in this assumption, will you give me fairly detailed information on the use of them in the aforementioned gun?

I would like to know if reloaded shells of this character can be depended upon not to jam very often; how many times they can be reloaded; whether black powder or smokeless should be used; what tools I would need for the entire reloading process; a rough estimate of the cost of the tools, and some idea of the cost of the powder, primers, shot and wadding. I would like the latter information in order that I can get a rough conception of the difference in cost between reloaded shells and new, factory-made ammunition.

I would not object to an occasional jamming if I used these shells, providing there was no injury to the action of the gun, for the reason that I would use reloaded shells mainly for shooting at cans and bottles and similar fooling around during the summer.

Thanks a lot for the information you kindly furnished me a year ago, and also for your answer to this inquiry.—E.R.

Answer: Brass shells are intended to be reloaded all right, and if shot with light loads so as not to expand the cases, they can be fired indefinitely. I remember the time when nearly all shooting was done with brass shells. At that time nearly all guns were double bar-

rel, and these shells are better adapted to double guns where they can be started into the chambers by hand than they are to repeating shotguns. Still, if you are willing to load your Winchester as a single shot it will shoot them all right.

It doesn't take much machinery to load brass cases. They have or used to have a little rammer that placed the wads. On one end of this was a pin which pushed out the spent primers. You can take a light hammer and a stick with the right shaped end and drive the new primers in. Then you have to use black or semismokeless powder, not high priced; main cost is the shot. Don't know what that is, about \$3 for a sack of 25 pounds, I guess. Primers used to sell at \$1.10 a thousand; about twice that now, I guess. Wads are regular black edge, cheapest you can get, and should be 11 gauge. You need a powder and shot measure. Shoot 3 drams of black powder and 11/8 ounces shot. If you shoot the shells until they expand and get too tight to go in and out of the chamber easily, then you can get a shell reducing die from the Lyman Gun Sight Corporation, Middlefield, Conn. Shells are driven into this and come out the same size they had when new. No trouble about this kind of loading. The cartridges are not fit for actual game shooting; too much smoke, and you have to look for the brass case every time you shoot-cannot afford to throw away a case that might cost you 10 cents, for all I know. I haven't bought anything of this kind in a long time. All I know about it now is that the loading is very simple; so is repriming the shells, and the gun is not going to be hurt if you refrain from putting shells into it that are too tight.

DISARMAMENT AND ECONOMY

(Continued from page 4)

Unfortunately, figures relative to naval construction similar to those given for land defenses are not available at the moment. But the condition of America's naval defense as compared with that of the other great nations is too well known to the American public to warrant the assumption that our insurance rate as represented by our naval costs is any more unreasonable than are the figures given above.

The proponents of disarmament in the past have advanced on one hand the theory that disarmament would stop crime, and on the other hand that disarmament would prevent international plundering. They have gone about their work in the states by pressing for the passage of Sullivan Laws. They have gone about their work in the National Congress by pressing for the elimination of the Army and the Navy. They persist in conveniently overlooking the situation that has developed in New York State under a disarmament law, and the identical situation existing in China, which has for centuries been the most disarmed and pacifically inclined nation in the world. New York State is being plundered by crooks and thieves and its citizens murdered and robbed in a way unheard of in other states without

Sullivan Laws. China for years has been plundered and robbed and her citizens murdered and pressed into service whether they would or not, in a manner unheard of in nations armed and prepared to defend their property. China at one time occupied a position in the world which was comparatively higher from the standpoints of culture, wealth and commercial domination, than the position occupied today by the United States in the modern world. The Chinese Army at that time was a splendidly armed, splendidly trained insurance policy. Its forces were not used for aggression. The empire was at peace with the world, and its citizens were prosperous and happy.

By what process of reasoning can it be deduced that the great change which has made miserable beggars out of millions of the citizens of what was once the world's greatest nation, will not also affect the United States if the same policy of emasculation of the national defense which ruined China is allowed to be put into effect in this country under the guise of a world peace program, internationalism, or economy. Economically speaking, would China have been better off had she maintained a national insurance policy? What economy is there in a merchant discontinuing his insurance to save the cost of the premium, and losing his stock by fire or theft? What economy was there for the State of New York in disarming its citizens and then increasing their taxes to pay for the larger police forces still unable to cope with the increased depredations of the criminal world resulting from that disarma-

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It is a known fact that the pacifist, like any other crusader, regardless of his position in public or private life, cannot be reasoned with. Only the swelling tide of public opinion as registered by the voters with their Representatives and Senators both at Washington and in the state capitals will prevent the "Chinafication" of the United States—its disarmament under pleas of crime prevention and economy. The time has arrived when the waves of that rising tide of public opinion should begin beating against the doors of the National Congress and the White House, as well as against the doors of State Legislators and Governors' Mansions.

BEHIND THE SCENES AT N. R. A. NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

(Continued from page 21)

to construction. Photographs must be selected, engraver's cuts made and edited, galley proofs from the printer read and corrected, and then the whole mass of material finally laid out and paged up into the finished job which eventually comes from the presses as the magazine.

Small wonder that the shooters have such infrequent opportunity to meet the man who handles this job.

Incidentally, one of Larry's outstanding characteristics is his lack of disposition to push himself into the center of any picture, and the writer of this little sketch is forced by the modesty of the Editor to publicly announce here and now that L. J. Hathaway had nothing to do with what has been written above.

The Arms Chest

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FOR SALE

HUBALEK MACHINE REST for testing ammunition, rifles, pistols, and checking up on telescope sights. Latest model just out. \$25. Every club should have one. A. Hubalek, 744 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUPER-ACCURATE .22-CALIBER MATCH BARRELS fitted to any target rifle, \$36-\$45. These barrels hold practically all records; they are the choice of the experts. Target rifles and pistols relined to .22 caliber. Quick service and good work guaranteed. A. Hubalek, 744 Willoughby Ave.. Brooklyn. N. Y. tf.

SEND 5 cents for list Indian relics, antique firearms. F. E. Ellis, Webster Groves, Mo.

KENTUCKY Springfield 20-inch Sporting Model. Regular Springfield action. Vickers barrel. Custom hand-made European walnut full stock with cheek-piece and pistol grip. Gold bead front and Lyman 48 rear sights. We offer two of these fine rifles, brand new, at exact cost of manufacture, \$75 each. Baker & Kimball, 37 South St., Boston, Mass.

HAMMERLESS ANSON & DEELEY double, 12-bore sporting guns, weight 6 pounds. Delivered, duty free, at \$72. Fitted with ejector, \$100. Ch. Bowerman, Ltd., Reliance Works, 20 and 21 Bath St., Birmingham. England.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy that 3-barrel gun you have always wanted. We are closing out our sample guns at bargain prices. Send stamp for list. Baker & Kimball. 37 South St., Boston, Mass.

OUICK-METHOD bluing solution, \$1: Old English stock-finishing oil. \$1: lapping compound for barrel and action work, \$1: Whelen gun slings, ½-inch wide, of Latago leather, \$2: Old English stock polish, \$1. Jas. V. Howe, Riflemaker and Gunsmith, 12435 Euclid Ave., Cleveland. Ohio.

WALNUT GUNSTOCK BLANK, Sporters, beautifuily grained, from \$7.50 to \$20; ordinary, \$2. Delivered free. Can be supplied inletted with all accessories. Mitchell Bosly, 75 Bath St., Birmingham, England. 12-31

WE ARE SELLING the .22 auxiliary barrels for Colt Automatics, .45-caliber, \$7: .38 Super. \$10; fine repairing and restocking. Baker & Kimball, Inc., 37 South St.. Boston, Mass.

FIREARMS, antique and obsolete, matchlock to cartridge; also miscellaneous articles including priced catalogs of firearms sold at the New York auction sales, 1918 to 1926. Send 10c for List 8 with supplement. We want to buy large pistols and revolvers with ivory stocks (handles). The Spencers, 111 E. Patterson Ave., Columbus, Ohio. 11-31

WILD MALLARDS: English call decoys, \$25 per dozen; \$160 per hundred. Get big profits from ducks. Mac's Duckery, Peoria, Ill.

VEST POCKET 7-Power, 5-ounce, universal focus monocular with case, \$9.50. Everything in new and used field glasses and binoculars. J. Alden Loring, Box A, Owego, N. Y.

BOUND VOLUMES of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN for all years subsequent to 1927—\$5 per volume. Order before they are all sold.

300 NEW AND USED guns of practically all types. Communicate with me before buying elsewhere, as I can save you real money. James M. Douglas, 4433 N. Robey St., Chi-ago. Ill.

MOUNTINGS of foreign-made telescopes at bargain prices. Selling out. Mannlicher style, \$3.25; rough castings, \$1.25 a set; side mountings, \$12. F. Decker. 814 George St., Chicago, Ill.

ATTENTION, PLEASE

Effective with the September, 1931, issue, and until further notice, all advertisements in the Arms Chest will be charged for at the rate of 7 cents per word, including all words, instead of 5 cents per word as heretofore.

MARLIN LEVER-ACTION .22 TAKEDOWNS—We have ten only, brand-new Model 97. Practically identical to Model 39 except plain grip. Will handle short, long and long-rifle cartridges. In our opinion the best .22 caliber repeater made. Price \$21.50 while they last. Also a few Model 47 Marlin forearm action takedowns at \$16.95, Baker & Kimball, Inc., 37 South St., Boston, Mass. tf

YOUR LAST CHANCE to get those good .30 caliber cast lead bullets, lubricated and sized, weight 140 grains. In original cases of 5,000 each as issued by Frankford Arsenal. Will make an excellent short range load in Krag or Springfield. Price per case, \$10. Case weighs 115 nounds. S. R. McAlary, P. O. Box 1358, San Antonio. Texas.

SAVAGE Model 20, 300, Noske scope, Griffin and Howe mounted, ivory front, regular Lyman rear, as new, \$75. Stoeger 7mm. Mauser, ivory front, Lyman 48, new, never fired, \$60. Ithaca No. 3, 30x1½x3, Hawkins pad, like new, \$45. Winchester .22 automatic, inside fine, outside worn, rear peep, \$12. Parker 16 Trojan 28x1½x3, recoil pad, fair, \$20. A. D. Straughan, Millstone, N. J. 11-31

30-S REMINGTON, Whelan stock, 48 Lyman .25 caliber, perfect condition, cost \$60, sell \$38. Norman A. Read, Belfast, Maine.

FINE made-to-order 7mm, Hoffman rifle in gun crank condition inside and out, \$100. Cost \$250. Shot fifty times. Extremely accurate. M. H. Goode, Box 474, Fort Worth, Texas.

WINCHESTER 54, .30-06 Camp Perry, Officers Model 38. All perfect. Make offer. Bill Clark, DeWitt, Iowa. 11-31

SMITH & WESSON .22-32 Target revolver equipped with Call gold bead sight, price \$20. Maurice LeFebvre. Mora, Minn.

NEW STYLE WINCHESTER, Model 52, factory grease, shipped C. O. D. on receipt of money order for \$38. Paul Mutch, LaCrosse, Wisc. 11-31

POWDER SCALES, finely made, accurate and very sensitive, \$10 each. A. M. Dow, Braintree, Mass. 1-32

STEVENS No. 10 .22 target pistol. Recently purchased, only 150 shots fired. Guaranteed absolutely perfect. Machine-rest test proves accuracy. Case. \$11. Write. Albert Harvey, Chester, Montana.

REMINGTON .22 short automatic, Lyman sights. S&W .22-32. Both new, perfect, guaranteed. \$22 each, prepaid. Paul McFarland, McLean, Ill. 11-31

S&W .22 target pistol, 10-inch barrel, fine condition, \$18. B. Tomlinson, Lebanon, Ind.

TARGET SHOOTERS—Your friends will envy you if you use my cartridge blocks. Keeps .22-caliber cartridges clean and handy to your reach. No more fumbling in pouch or box. One block with belt attachment for off-hand shooting. Both sent postpaid for \$1. Don't buy that new gun until you get my price. Harry Hartz, 73 McCracken Ave., Newport, Ky.

WINCHESTER, Model 52 target rifle, semi-beavertail fore-end, speédlock, new, in original factory packing, \$35. Money order to accompany order. Irwin Kotek, 21 Oakwood Ave.. Danville, Ill.

BRAND NEW GUNS: Winchester, Model 1912, \$30; Winchester, Model 1897, \$24; Winchester, Model 52, \$34. WANT .30-06 and Krag cartridges in case lots. D. O. Amstutz, Ransom, Kansas. 11-31

FINE STEVENS-POPE muzzle loader, .25-25, \$50. E. J., 13 Yerxa Road, N. Cambridge, Mass. 11-31

REMINGTON, .25, Model 30-S, \$40; Krag rifle, \$10; Krag, with rechambered Springfield barrel, no sights, \$20; Model 88 Carbine, \$8. Gerald Forest, Canoga Park, Calif. 11-31

PARKER, DHE Grade, single trigger, 12, 30-inch Right Modified, left full. Like new, \$145. Browning automatic, No. 3 grade, two barrels, with Browning two-barrel case; like new. Present price, \$237.50. Sell, \$180. G. Butterwick, Kewanee, III.

WINCHESTER 52, with Speed Lock, beavertail stock and 17-A foresight. In very good condition. Case and two extra clips included, \$32. R. H. Goldsmith, 44 West 77th St., New York City.

BRAND NEW D.C.M. Springfield, .30-06 Sporter. Price reasonable. Walter A. Claussen, Ogden, Iowa. 11-31

WINCHESTER BARGAINS—All takedowns. All brand new and shipped in original Winchester factory boxes. Model 92, 32-20, 44-40 half-magazine, 38-40 full magazine, 24-inch barrels, \$19.85. Model 94, 25-35, 32-40 and .38-55 half-magazine, 26-inch barrels, \$21.95. Model 86, lightweight, half-magazine, 24-inch, nickel steel, tapered barrel, 45-70, \$23.95. Model 55, latest lightweight half-magazine, 24-inch nickel steel, tapered barrels, \$10.00 half-magazine, \$10.00 half-magazine,

COLT'S WOODSMAN—Fired 10 rounds. Guaranteed perfect. In original box. First money order for \$25. Wm. Winston, 309-310 First National Bank Bldg., Rome, Ga.

NEW TYPE SPEED LOCK 52, in factory grease, \$36.50. Good Winchester trap, ventilated rib, \$60. Excellent pre-war .30 Luger, \$30. Brand-new Colt .32 tartheologist special, \$25. New LeFever trap, \$25. Fine Smith double trap, \$185 grade, for \$90. Beautiful \$85 Winchester, Model 95, .35 caliber, for \$35. Nearly new Remington .30 pump, \$30. New Smith .12-28 Field, \$33. 7.00d .45 automatic, \$14. New .38 Super automatic, \$29. New Colt .22 automatic, \$22. New Colt .22 Target, \$22. Fine .45 S&W, 1917, \$15. \$12. New Colt .38 0.Mn, 7½, \$25. Colt \$A., 32-20, 7½ nickel, \$15. Good 52 with speed lock, \$24. Fred Anderson, 251 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

AN ESTATE in England has been liquidated, including 85 brand-new, genuine Winchester musket rifles, Model 73, lever action, 15-shot repeater, .44-40 cal., 30-inch barrel, with band swivels for sling strap; weight about 9 lbs. We purchased the entire lot and offer them at the astounding price of \$11.95 each. Hudson Sporting Goods, H 52 Warren St., New York.

AMMUNITION: Closing out old-style primer cartridges; made by U. S. Cartridge Co.; price per hundred: .45 Colt's Automatic, \$2.60; .32 S&W or Police Positive, \$1.30; .32-40 and .33-55 Winchester, \$3.75; .25-30-32 Remington, \$3.75. Shipped by express collect. Cash with orders. Hudson Sporting Goods, 52 Warren St., New York.

When you want the best, Use the Lyman 5A Scope B7777 bead front sight,
\$1.75.

The 5A Telescopic Sight
can be depended upon for
extremely accurate result.

LOMB lenses.
elevation and windage.

The 3-power BAUSCH &
LOMB lenses, is a fine hunting
scope. Prices f. o. b. factory: 5A, \$44; 438, \$20.

Both complete for mounting. Get the free folder. 48 K or Krag LYMAN 48





Micrometer Receiver Sights

The outstanding value for a well-made, practical re-ceiver sight with microm-eter adjustments for windage and elevation. Atwindage and elevation. At-taches securely to rifie. Designed for Springfields. Winch ster, Reminstons Savage, Krag. Mauser etc. For hunting or target shooting. \$11.50 with disc

JAK

Latest Sight Catalog No. 19, 10 cents.

GUN CORPORATION SIGHT

90 WEST ST. MIDDLEFIELD CONN., U.S.A.

Special Folder on G. & H. Hornet FREE

Have Griffin & Howe Make You the Springfield You Want

STYLED and finished exactly to suit you, a Griffin & Howe improved Springfield will please you as no other sporting rifle can. A lifetime companion, infallibly right, of charm unapproached.

You may have it in any finish from plain to de luxe, individualized to your fancy as little or as much as you like. Action and barrel, genuine new government issue—no reclaimed war stuff. Sporting or National Match grade, as you wish. Barrel length, 20, 22 or 24 inches; star-gauged boring for any auitable cartridge, .22 Hornet to .30/06. Stocked as only Griffin & Howe can do it. Sighted precisely to your needs and wishes. And costing you less than you might pay elsewhere for an inferior job.

We are the original makers of the sensational new 22 Hornet Sporting Springfield. Any contrary claim is obviously intended to mislead, as we have advertised this rifle steadily. Improved government new issue barrel and action, regular G. & H. sporting atock, sights and finishing according to individual wishes. This is unquestionably the world's finest all-seasons high-power small-bore rifle for game, vermin and target shooting up to 250 yards.

Should you wish no angelial work we or care to

and target snooting up to 250 yards.

Should you wish no special work . . . or care to have it done later . . . we may be able to select a rifle for you from our stock. We can supply any desired telescope sights. If a presentation rifle for Christmas, order now. Please write full details for prices.

GRIFFIN & HOWE, Inc., Makers of Fine Rifles, 202 E. 44th Street, New York City America's Best in Custom Gunsmithing, Engraving, Stockmaking and High-Grade Repairs

FINAL WINCHESTER SALE

A once in a lifetime opportunity to buy for way less than wholesale the latest Model Winchester

55 light-weight takedown half-magazine repeater with nickel steel tapered 24" bbl. and shotgun butt. .25/35 and .32 W. S. only. Brand

sew and shipped in original Winchester factory box

Lynan tang peep-sight attached 34.00 additional. Leather and canvas takedown cases 31.50. Limited
unst today. We ship c. o. d. examination 35.00 M. O. For cash in full we pack jointed rod free.

Baker & Kimball, Inc.

37 South St., Boston, Mass.

LEAD HIDES RUST

And Prévents Accuracy

will remove the lead deposits from your gun barrel and all powder res-idue and metal fouling. All dealers. Write for our Gun Cleaning Guide. HOPPE'S LUBRICATING OIL for

FRANK A. HOPPE, INC. 2321 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa



HUNTERS 000 FOR QUICK SURE SHOOTING.

5 Shots in 5 Seconds

WITH A BOLT ACTION RIFLE WHEN EQUIPPED WITH THE IDEAL PUMP ACTION SPECIALTY-

JUST THE THING FOR LEFT HANDERS EXTRA LIGHT and EASY INTEGRAL BUTT PAD THERMIDE METAL FINISH WARM AS WOOD

IDEAL SPORT SPECIALTY MFGS. 310 CROZER BUILDING CHESTER, PA. NEW WINCHESTER 52, latest model, speed lock, semi-beavertail fore-end. Gun crank condition, perfect inside and outside. Blade front, Lyman 48 rear, Army slive. Prepaid anywhere in United States upon receipt of \$35. Charles Dennis, Marion, Ala

MUST SELL FOR CASH—3 new Winchesters: M54
.270, \$30; M54.30-06, \$35; M52 .22 speed lock and
beavertail fore-end, \$30. Springfield M22 .22, Lyman
48 rear and sling, \$29. Savage Sporter .25-20, Stevens
5X scope, \$26. Remington M12 .22 repeater, Stevens
5X scope, \$26. Remington M12 .22 repeater, Stevens
5X scope, \$26. Remington M12 .22 regeater, Stevens
5X scope, \$25. 5A scope \$19. Cut down Krag, \$10.
Two new revolvers with holsters, S&W K .22 target, \$28.
Colt, Officer's model, .38, 6-inch target, \$31. Evinrude,
4 H.P. Lightwin outboard motor, run 3 hours, \$65.
Kalamazoo 11-foot square-end, folding canvas boat, \$35.
Whole lot \$325, 20% cash, balance C.O.D. O.V.
Overholser, 333 Erie St., Toledo, Ohio.

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SPRINGFIELD, 26-inch heavy barrel, checkered stock, perfect, \$55. New 7mm. barrel for Winchester 54, \$10. Lyman 438 scope, \$14. WANT Fecker, 10-power. J. Davis, 6256 Frankstown, Pittsburgh, Pa. 11-31

REMINGTON 24, .22 L. R. automatic, Lyman 2A rear sight, absolutely like new, \$20. Colt .22 Woodsman automatic, perfect inside and out, \$22; 1919 Savage N.R.A., Lyman 103 rear, shot very little, \$19. John Wells, 124 Center St., Bowling Green, Ky.

.30 REMINGTON automatic, Lyman sights, perfect, 45 Colt, 1917 holster, 300 shells; 32 Colt automatic, Horrocks & Ibbotson \$20 fly rod. Sell right. WANT powder scales, powder measure, spotting scope, Remington 17A 20-gauge Winchester 52, Remington 20 automatic, Clyde Strickling. West Union, W. Va.

COLT'S Heavy Police Target, .22, perfect, \$19. Alfred Haugan, 1216 North Lincoln, Aberdeen, S. Dak. 11-31

WINCHESTER carbine, .32 special, fine, \$16; Winchester .30-30, takedown, octagon, very fine, \$20; Winchester 12-gauge, 1893, serviceable, \$8; Winchester 16-gauge, 1897, \$12; Haenel .22 air pistol, fine, \$6; Colt .25 automatic, \$8. Discount to members on new guns. Earl J. Russell, Monmouth, Ill.

WINCHESTER .405, restocked, Lyman sights, e Niedner barrel, no pits; very cheap. Dr. J. T. Maxv Omaha. Nebr.

GOERTZ 3½X hunting scope with mounts, new condition, cost \$75; sell \$35. Clement, 177 Adeline St., Peterboro, Canada. 11-31

COLT'S POLICE POSITIVE SPECIAL—.32-20, 6-inch barrel, reconditioned at factory, slightly holster worn, with belt and holster, \$18; I. J., Supershot, good as new, \$9; I. J., .38 caliber, 3-inch barrel, nickel finish, good shape, \$6. All guns guaranteed. R. W. Griffith, R. S. Galesburg, III.

THREE 10-gauge hammer guns—W. W. Greener, \$15; Remington, \$10; C. F. Rodgers, \$8. Two 1894 Win-chesters, 30-30 Carbine, \$10; 25-35 rifle, barrel rough but accurate. \$7. J. O. Allen. Milton, Ill. 11-31

16-GAUGE No. 7 Ithaca, 26-inch barrels, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\times 14\(\frac{1}{2}\times 3 \) inches, full pistol grips, left barrel full choke, right cylinder, like it left the factory; price \$175. P. E. Breckenridge, 936 W. 43rd St., Ashtabula, Ohio.

COLT NEW SERVICE, 5½-inch barrel, blued .38-40, like new inside and out, \$24. Marlin, model 1892, .32 long, rim fire and center fire. 28-inch barrel, good, \$12. WANT—Cheap S. A. and Bisley Colts, any caliber, any condition. WANT—Flat top frame S. A. or Bisley. F. A. Diestelkamp. Lowell. Ore.

ATTENTION! Small-bore shooters. The indoor season is here. Get your NEW IDEA Adjustable Palm Rest and bring your offhand scores up ready for the winter matches. Made for Winchester 52 and Springfield M-1, \$5. Also for Springfield .30-06, \$6.50. Write for descriptive literature. Chas. C. Johnson, Urbana. Ohio.

BRAND-NEW Winchester shotgun, Model 1912, gauge, raised rib with canvas case. Sacrifice, \$43. W. Shanaberger, 373 Dorr St., Toledo, Ohio.

REISING .22 Automatic, \$30. Mauser, 5½-inch barrel, 9mm., with holster-stock, \$35: Luger Carbine, 7.65-caliber, 12-inch barrel, double safety, checked fore-end and stock, new, \$50; Luger 7.65, 12-inch barrel, \$35; Luger 7.65, 3¼-inch barrel, \$18.50; Hammond Bulldog, .44 caliber, factory new, manufactured 1864, \$17.50. Above pistols gun crank condition inside and out. Lugers are genuing D.W.M. Luger, .32 shot drum magazine, \$8.50; Luger Carbine round stock, fits all Lugers, \$6.50; Luger magazines, \$2; Luger 12-inch barrel only, 7.65 caliber, perfect, \$17.50. Locke, care Travelers Insurance Co. Omaha, Nebr.

FOR CASH ONLY—Askins' "Modern Shotguns", \$2; Himmelwright's "Pistol Shooting", \$.75; Whelen's "Ameri-can Rifle", \$3; Crossman's "Small-Bore Shooting", \$1.50. Henry Stebbins, 149 Greene, Westmont, Johnstown, Pa. 11-31

KRAG SPORTER, Lyman sights, one-piece pistol grip, high comb stock, \$25. Will exchange for L. C. Smith or Fox double, 16-gauge. W. H. Karr, Windsor, Mo. 11-31

SPRINGFIELD SPORTER. Niedner mount. Hensoldt Zielyt Scope, \$60. Modified D.C.M., Russian Lyman 36, shells, \$12. Oliver Hitchcock, 2613 Rawson St., Oakland, Calif.

FINE LARGE COLLECTION of arms, American, European, Oriental, at prices lower than ever quoted and all in fine order. All reliable parties favored with full shipments on approval and liberal credit. Antique Arms Exchange, 29 East Ohio St., Chicago. Stamp for lists. 11-31

BOY! It sure is fun to get out with the old rifle and make some of those nice long range shots on the "chucks" and other varmints. You will enjoy it much more if you have a correctly padded rifleman's shooting coat. Why not send today? Price \$5.50. G. R. C. Garment Co., 11-31

K-22 CRANK CONDITION, inside and out, fired 500 times, \$28. Camp Perry Colt, new and spotless, 2 barrels, regular 10-inch, never fired. Special heavy 8-inch barrel with rib by Houchins, \$30. No trades. Milford Baker, Atlantic Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 11-31

FINE SPECIAL SPRINGFIELD Match Rifle, .30 calliber barrel, by a famous maker; 550 rounds of ammunition bandoliers, etc. Sacrifice price, \$55. Several Ross U. S. Remingtons, Russian, Westinghouse Russians, Spanish Mausers, Regular Mausers, some new, some used, all very low priced. Antique Arms Exchange, 29 East Ohio St., Chicago.

SMITH & WESSON .44 Special, target model, prewar, encased ejector rod, 6½-inch barrel, blued finish, fine. \$37.50. A. G. Kellenberger, 305 Townsend Bldg...
Tacoma, Wash.

NICE OLD Pennsylvania Flint rifle in fine shooting condition. J. G. Dillin, Box 87, Media, Pa. 11-31

WINCHESTER Schuetzen takedown, .22 L. R., 28-inch oct., fancy stock, palm rest, double set, 12 lbs.; fine order, \$38. Arthur Elliott, 44 Tyndale, Roslindale, Mass. 11-31

MANNLICHER-SCHOENAUER Rifle. Entire length 39 inches. \$45. California Loan Office, 835 Broadway, Oakland, Calif. 11-31

WINCHESTER 5A scope, in very good condition, \$22,50; Model 52 Winchester rifle, the one that that 50 straight tens at both 50 and 100 yards at Sea Girt by R. Parry two years ago, in very good condition, \$25; .22 caliber Winchester Hornet with new .22 Springfield barrel, fine condition, \$30. Lawrence Nuesslein, 934 N. 30th St., Allentown, Pa.

A CROFT'S Shooting Coat will help you improve your score considerably and enable you to enjoy your "chuck" shooting to a greater extent. Price, \$5.50. G. R. C. Garment Co., Box 216, Olean, N. Y.

RARE BINOCULAR, field glass, telescope bargains, slightly used, \$1.75 up; 8X prism binoculars, \$9; Busch, Du Maurier, Lemaire, Colmont, Megaphos, Schutz, etc., 3 to 34-power. World's largest assortment, catalogue free. Du Maurier Co., 1911-A, Elmira, N. Y.

WINCHESTER 52 Speedlock, 17a front sight, perfect, \$25. Colt, Officer's Model 38, perfect, \$25. O'Hare 20-power scope, \$10. Lawrence H. Lapinske, care Cereal Mills Co., Wausau, Wis.

FINE PERFECT PATERSON COLT, .38 caliber, number under 110, 7-inch barrel, hidden trigger, absolutely and truly from Texas, not refinished. Compares with any 8600 Paterson. Particulars on request. Antique Arms Exchange, 29 East Ohio St., Chicago.

A CARPENTER trying to build a house without a hammer would be a sad figure indeed. Yet many riflemen expect to do their best shooting without a correctly padded shooting coat. Write today for samples, order blanks and give your dealer's name. G. R. C. Garment Co., Box 216, Olean, N. Y.

BASSET HOUNDS' PUPPIES—Six months o.d, males \$50. Partly trained on Ringneck Pheasants and rabbits, eligible for A.K.C. registration. These puppies are from excellent hunting stock and are also fine show specimens. Also Reddy II, an extra fine specimen at stud, registered in A.K.C. Also five puppies two months old for sale. W. P. Klapp, Jr., Radnor, Pa.

COLT FRONTIER .38-40, 5½-inch barrel, special walnut grips, new \$25; Colt New Service, .44-40, 7½-inch barrel, full nickel plated, perfect, \$25; Colt Navy C&B, .36 caliber, 7½-inch barrel, holster and moulds, good, \$12; Colt repeating rifle, .32-20 caliber, good, \$12; Colt repeating rifle, .32-20 caliber, good, s12; Colt repeating rifle, .38-40 caliber, fair, \$9; Colt repeating rifle, .22 caliber, fine, except inside of barrel, \$15. Colt, .41 caliber Derringer \$3, fine, \$10. J. W. Richard, R. R. \$2, Elkhart, Ind.

WINCHESTER, Model 52 rifles, brand new, in original factory boxes, latest model, \$32.50. Winchester, 1912 model, repeating shotguns, all gauges, and barrel lengths, brand new, \$29.50. James M. Douglas, 4433 N. Robey St.. Chicago, Ill.

.22 N. R. A. SAVAGE, fine, \$12.50; .303 Ross without stock, fine, \$4: 45.70 Marlin, good, \$10; Warner & Swasey telescopic sight, \$4; New "Torsion" No. 3015 scales, several parts missing, \$2.50; 1,000 .45 caliber revolve cartridges, F. A., model 1909, \$2 per 100; .38 Long Colt cartridges, \$1.00 per 100, F. A. C. R. Jeffries, 137 Nevin St., Lancaster, Pa.

K22 S&W, outside good, inside perfect; also used Springfield Sporter with Zeiss Zeilklein scope; needs new barrel. Each for first \$20. Money order express coll-31 Leonard Cronk, R, 5, Oswego, N, Y.

CAMP PERRY GOSSIP

It has just been brought to my attention that Hubalek barrels came in for a lot of discussion at Camp Perry this year. It seems that someone "discovered" that a supposedly solid barrel was nothing more or less than a relined one; also that all Hubalek barrels are relined and the fact concealed by clever spot welding.

It is only natural that I should take the only means at my command to defend myself, which I now do. Let me state as positively as I know how that I do not reline a barrel unless the customer wants it that way. All of my barrels are bored and rifled from solid-bar steel of the finest quality. It actually costs more to furnish an originally lined barrel than a solid one. Therefore there is no advantage turning out relined barrels. There is an advantage, however, in relining a wornout barrel because of the saving in material and labor.

It is more than a year since I have turned

out a relined barrel and I do not intend to produce any more of them except on special order.

Since Hubalek barrels were placed on the market a few short years ago many shooting records have been made with them and matches won by some of the country's most prominent shooters. All of my barrels are machine rest-tested by me personally before they are shipped to customers. There is no difference in the accuracy of a relined or a solid barrel. One is as good as the other.

Over 250 Small-Bore Shooters tested their

Over 250 Small-Bore Shooters tested their riches in Hubalek Portable Machine Rests at Camp Perry this year. I set up three of my rests on the Small-Bore Range for the convenience of shooters. I can make prompt shipment of the new Model D Rest; price, \$25.00; also a Hubalek Special Match Grade Target Barrel may be had now for \$45.00 fitted to any action.

fitted to any action.
So in conclusion let me say, it's records

that count, not rumors.

Yours very truly, A. HUBALEK

Manufacturer of Super Accurate 22 L. R. Barrels 744 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Extremely Accurate and Wonderfully Easy to Shoot"

HAT is the way Major Hatcher describes the Harrington & Richardson U. S. R. A. model single shot pistol with which he won the Webley & Scott match at Bisley with a record equaling "possible."

You will say the same when you try this pistol, which has set a new standard for hand gun performance!

Consider these facts:

It is the only pistol that makes one-half inch groups at fifty yards! It is the only pistol with a non-jarring speed action!

It is the only pistol with a heavy, vibration-absorbing barrel, proper muzzle-heavy balance, adjustable trigger pull, and for which five different stocks are offered.

It will give YOU better scores!

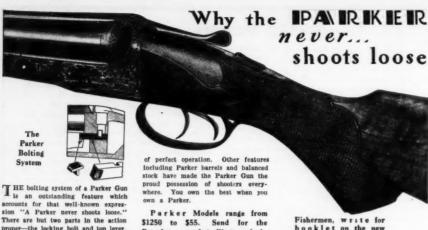
Full information and special N. R. A. price on request.

Please mention the American Rifleman.

HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO. WORCESTER, MASS.







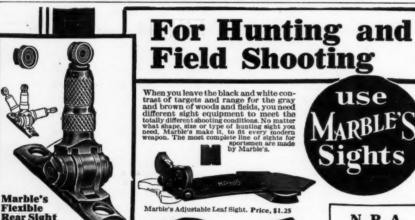
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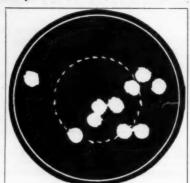
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